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THE WEATHER — PARIS: Thursday, cloudy. Temp. 1-6 (34-43). LONDON: Thursday, cloudy. Temp. 0-6 (32-41). CHANNEL: Rough. ROME: Thursday, cloudy. Temp. 3-11 (37-52). FRANKFURT: Thursday, rain. 0-2 (32-36). NEW YORK: Thursday, showers. Temp. —2-6 (28-43).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER DATA — PAGE 12

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Algeria ..... 5.00 Din. Austria ..... 17 S. Bahrain ..... 0.600 Din Belgium ..... 33 B.fr. Canada ..... C$ 1.10 Cyprus ..... 400 Mills Denmark ..... 6.00 D.Kr. Egypt ..... 85 P. Finland ..... 5.00 F.m. France ..... 4.50 F. Germany ..... 2.00 D.M. Great Britain ..... 35 P. Greece ..... 45 Drs. Iran ..... 135 Rials Israel ..... I.S. 19.00 Italy ..... 1000 Lire Jordan ..... 400 Fils Kenya ..... Shs. 16.00 Kuwait ..... 450 Fils Lebanon ..... B.P. 3.50 Libya ..... L.Din. 0.30 Luxembourg ..... 33 L.Fr. Madeira ..... 50 Esc. Malta ..... 35 Cents Morocco ..... 5.00 Dh. Netherlands ..... 2.25 F. Nigeria ..... 100 K. Norway ..... 6.00 N.Kr. Oman ..... 0.650 Rials Portugal ..... 45 Esc. Qatar ..... 6.00 Riyals Rep. of Ireland ..... 50 P. Saudi Arabia ..... 5.50 Rials Spain ..... 80 Ptas. Sweden ..... 5.00 S.Kr. Switzerland ..... 1.90 S.Fr. Tunisia ..... 0.425 Din Turkey ..... T.L. 130.00 U.A.E. ..... 6.50 Dirh U.S. Mil. (Eur.) ..... $0.85 Yugoslavia ..... 35 D.

No. 30,774 *** PARIS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1982 Established 1887

Reagan's 'New Federalism': Friends and Foes See a Bid to Shift Attention From Deficits

By Hedrick Smith
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — With a far-reaching initiative for shifting federal programs to the states, President Reagan has signaled his determination to press forward with "the Reagan revolution" in government and has moved forcefully in an effort to dominate the legislative agenda in the face of recession and a restless election-year Congress.

In a State of the Union Message that culminated weeks of internal debate, Mr. Reagan overruled the White House staff and economic advisers who urged him to combat ballooning federal deficits by increasing excise taxes. And he took the risk that later this year Congress would see deficits as its top priority and try to take the political initiative from him.

Tacitly, by changing his emphasis from the budget and tax-cutting battles of 1981 to what he calls his "new federalism," the president was adapting to the economic reality that he could not produce "a quick fix" for the economy and the political reality that congressional majorities would probably balk at another round of huge budget cuts. Allies and foes alike saw his initiative as an effort to divert attention from the projected budget deficits of nearly $100 billion in this fiscal year.

Instead, Mr. Reagan chose to emphasize that his primary personal mission was to slow the growth of federal spending and reduce the size of the U.S. government, and to make clear that even the current economic downturn has

NEWS ANALYSIS

not shaken his faith in the tax-cut strategy of supply-side economics.

He seemed to be answering his own inner circle when he declared: "The doubters would have us turn back the clock with tax increases that would offset the personal tax-rate reductions already passed by this Congress. Raise present taxes to cut future deficits, they tell us. Well, I don't believe we should buy their argument."

He seemed also to be warning congressional Republicans and Democrats who were tempted to enact tax increases, cautioning that this tactic would not lower deficits or balance the budget but would only slow economic growth, reduce production and destroy future jobs.

And in acknowledgment that public patience was vital to the success of his economic program as well as the conservative political revolution he has introduced, Mr. Reagan urged the public to "summon the strength to continue on the course we have charted" in spite of the pain of rising unemployment and widening recession.

In terms of political strategy, White House officials reckoned, moreover, that after a year when Mr. Reagan dominated the political arena, the new proposal to gradually turn over 40 federal programs to the states not only fit the president's basic philosophy but was also likely to be the best way to sustain political momentum.

An Immediate Omen

"This represents the fifth installment on the president's mandate," James A. Baker 3d, the White House chief of staff, said. "Last year, he cut spending, he cut taxes, he cut regulations and he strengthened defense. The fifth thing he wanted to do was return power to the states. This fundamental realignment of the federal system is a dramatic and bold initiative, and I think it's going to allow us to dominate the debate."

But an immediate omen came from the House Republican leader, Robert M. Michel, of Illinois. While backing the president's proposal, he noted that it did not directly address the nation's economic plight in an election year.

"This is right in line with Republican dogma," Rep. Michel said, "but my enthusiasm has to be muted a bit because it doesn't create one new job now. It's a partial answer to the long-range problem but it does not do anything for the immediate problem."

Not only Republican congressional leaders but even White House officials concede that, as Congress approaches early votes on raising the debt ceiling or adopting a 1983 budget resolution, the deficit issue could take precedence and touch off bipartisan efforts to cut military spending or raise taxes.

Pressure Forecast

Both moderate Northern Republicans such as Rep. Bill Green of New York and conservative Southern Democrats like Rep. G.V. Montgomery of Mississippi forecast pressure on the president to cut military spending to restrain deficits.

"I see some signs that Republicans in both House and Senate might work with Democrats if the problem of the deficits and interest rates is not addressed head-on," said Rep. James R. Jones of Oklahoma, the House Budget Committee chairman.

Presidential aides conceded that Mr. Reagan might have more problems dominating the political arena this year than last but decided that they had little alternative but to come up with a series of initiatives, including abolition of the departments of energy and education but with the "new federalism" as the centerpiece, to gain the upper hand politically.

"I think we can hold the initiative this year," a White House official, said. "We're not naive. It's going to be tough. But we think we can get a good portion of this program passed. And if we had gone up there with just more budget cuts, we would lose the momentum in five days."

Moreoever, the White House has laid plans for Mr. Reagan himself to take his case to the nation, scheduling appearances before legislatures in Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota early next month.

But the "new federalism" package faces a long, arduous legislative fight, especially with Democrats in a partisan mood, as they indicated in their prepackaged, nationally televised critique of Mr. Reagan Tuesday night. Because it touches many programs, it will have to be approved by a host of congressional committees and is likely to take up most of the year's session.

One issue that promises to dog Mr. Reagan increasingly, and one he sought to anticipate at several points Tuesday night, is the Democratic charge that his entire program unfairly hurts the poor. Even some Northern Republicans say that will be a critical test of his "new federalism" proposals.

Worried about the impact on New York, Rep. Green said that Congress would have to ensure that the tax revenues the president was turning over to the states would grow as rapidly as the programs that are being turned over and also that Northern states would not be hurt by having other states adopt lower standards for programs like food stamps and welfare.

Recalling the comment by David A. Stockman, the budget director, that the 1981 Reagan tax program was "a Trojan Horse" for traditional Republican economics, Rep. Green said: "If Stockman put together this gift horse for the states, we will want to look at it in the teeth very closely."

Memories of Assault On Mine in Katowice Darken Poland's Mood

By John Darnton
New York Times Service

WARSAW — Polish travelers from Katowice say the situation in the Silesian coal-mining region is much more tense than elsewhere in the country, with heavy police and army patrols and deep public anger over the killing of striking miners several days after martial law was declared.

Numerous reports, including one from a local priest, insist that perhaps as many as six members of the security forces also died in the assault on the Wujek mine, in which at least seven miners were killed on Dec. 16. The authorities have denied that any policemen or soldiers have been killed anywhere in the country.

"I talked with a father [priest] who was present throughout the attack," said a 22-year-old man from Katowice, "and he saw six bodies in uniforms covered by white sheets." Other sources, including one high party source, have conceded privately that at least one policeman died at the Wujek mine, which is in a Katowice suburb. However, there is no way to obtain independent confirmation of any of the reports.

The young man from Katowice said he visited the Wujek mine last week and found that a wire fence placed over a hole knocked into the concrete wall by a tank had become a makeshift shrine. Near the fence was an 8-foot-high crucifix and, next to that, seven red and yellow miners' helmets.

"Every miner on his way to work stops, lifts his cap or kneels and lights a candle," he said.

Nearby, on the fence itself, were plastered scores of leaflets and posters, denouncing the police and extolling the Solidarity union.

"Solidarity was and will be," read one. Others said: "Death to the fascist murderers of our miners" and "We pray for Solidarity."

Various leaflets were attached to the fence, including the notice of a funeral service in "the memory of the tragically murdered miners." The travelers said that the authorities had refused permission for a mass funeral for the slain miners. Instead, the family of each victim was informed of the funeral on the day it took place and was permitted to have only one priest in attendance.

It was also learned that the military commissar of the Wujek mine had ordered the removal of seven miners' lamps that were placed near the cross, each bearing the name of a slain miner. The fact

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

The Associated Press

President Reagan acknowledging applause before beginning his State of the Union address. Behind Mr. Reagan are Vice President Bush, left, and House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill.

President Proposes Transfer Of Responsibility to States

By Lee Lescaze
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Reagan has proposed an extensive realignment of government responsibilities between Washington and the states and said he would not raise taxes this year because his economic program will bring federal deficits down and restore prosperity.

Presenting his first State of the Union message on Tuesday, Mr. Reagan called for "a single, bold stroke" to make government more responsive to the people by stripping an array of more than 40 programs out of federal control and turning them over to the states.

President Reagan's program still has support from voters. Page 7.

Noting that he plans to make a separate speech on foreign policy, Mr. Reagan said, "Our sanctions against the military dictatorship that has attempted to crush human rights in Poland — and against the Soviet regime behind that military dictatorship — clearly demonstrated to the world that America will not conduct 'business as usual' with the forces of oppression." Reiterating a pledge made Jan. 19, he said, "If the events in Poland continue to deteriorate, further measures will follow."

He added that the United States will act firmly toward "those who export terrorism and subversion in the Caribbean and elsewhere, especially Cuba and Libya."

The proposal to turn more responsibilities over to the states, which Mr. Reagan called "New Federalism," would realize a dream that he has had since the start of his political life in the 1960s. He campaigned year after year against big government, and his proposal would make federal government a good deal smaller.

"Our citizens feel they have lost control of even the most basic decisions made about the essential services of government, such as schools, welfare, roads, and even garbage collection. They are right," Mr. Reagan told a joint session of Congress.

In the major element of the program, the federal government would assume all costs of Medicaid, which now is a joint federal-state program, and would turn over to the states welfare and food stamp programs.

Mr. Reagan also proposed turning some 40 other domestic spending programs over to the states to continue or not as they chose. For an interim period, the federal government would also turn over funds to help the states pay for them, but after 1991 that aid would cease and it would be up to the states to levy the taxes to support them.

The president devoted most of his address to federalism and the economy, but he also said:

- The journey toward civil rights for all citizens "must continue with no backsliding or slowing down." He added that his administration's commitment to equal rights for women "is firm and unshakable."
- The nation's legal system, "which overly protects the rights of criminals," must be transformed to combat crime.

Mr. Reagan used his speech to hail the achievements of his first year in cutting federal spending, eliminating federal regulations, attacking government waste and fraud, and strengthening defense.

"Together, we have made a new beginning, but we have only begun," the president told Congress.

"The record is clear, and I believe history will remember this as an era of American renewal; remember this administration as an administration of change; and remember this Congress as a Congress of destiny."

It was a speech in which Mr. Reagan never had to go against his instincts. He reiterated his belief in the program he put in place last year and went on to call for his long-cherished idea of government realignment.

He rejected any "quick fix" course correction in the face of huge estimated deficits for this year and 1983 and 1984 — estimates that brought calls for remedial action from his senior advisers. Instead, the president told the nation to "summon the strength to continue on the course we have charted."

The president went on to promise budget deficits far lower than the $100 billion to $150 billion estimated by others.

He said that the economic forecasts he will submit to Congress on Feb. 8 will show a 1982 deficit of less than $100 billion and declining deficits in the following years.

"Higher taxes would not mean lower deficits," Mr. Reagan said. "If they did, how would we explain that tax revenues more than doubled just since 1976, yet in the same six-year period we ran the largest series of deficits in our history?"

He said that he will call for savings in benefit programs totaling $63 billion over four years without affecting Social Security, and he strongly rejected charges that his spending cuts jeopardize the poor.

"Contrary to some of the wild charges you may have heard, this administration has not and will not turn its back on America's elderly or America's poor," the president said. "I am confident that the economic program we have put into operation will protect the needy while it triggers a recovery that will benefit all Americans."

Details of his proposed remedy remain to be worked out with Congress and state and local officials, he said, but he described it as the return of about $47 billion in programs to state and local government "together with the means to finance them and a transition period of nearly 10 years to avoid unnecessary disruption."

On Page 2:

Democrats issued their own State of the Union message, gloomily emphasizing unemployment and social welfare cuts and attacking Reagan administration policies as favoring the rich Americans over the poor and the middle class.

Larger budget deficits than his advisers had recommended will result from the Reagan fiscal policy for the next two years, but the president insisted that "raising taxes won't balance the budget."

Business tax changes outlined by Mr. Reagan are designed to raise a total of $24 billion in fiscal 1983 and 1984 despite his insistence that he would not increase taxes.

The Kremlin After Suslov's Death: A Need for Stability

John F. Burns
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The death of Mikhail A. Suslov has deprived the Soviet leadership of a figure of towering authority who could have provided an important element of stability when the time comes to choose a new Communist Party leader to succeed Leonid I. Brezhnev.

Mr. Brezhnev is 75 years old and in fluctuating health, and his succession is one of a number of vexing problems facing the Kremlin. There is no obvious front-runner for the position and nobody left in the ruling Politburo who seems to have the stature to play the kingmaker's role that Mr. Suslov played in 1964, when Mr. Brezhnev succeeded Nikita S. Khrushchev.

In addition, Mr. Suslov's death Monday at the age of 79 has removed the man who for nearly 30 years acted as the Kremlin's principal guardian of Communist rectitude, both inside the Soviet Union and in the Soviet-dominated states of Eastern Europe. More than any other Soviet leader, he is believed to have insisted on a halt to the erosion of Communist power in Poland.

NEWS ANALYSIS

In this role, too, Mr. Suslov has no obvious replacement. Although there are lesser figures in the party hierarchy who are considered Suslov protégés, none carries the authority of their mentor, whose career in ideology and propaganda spanned every Soviet leader from Lenin to Mr. Brezhnev and every upheaval from the purges of the 1930s to de-Stalinization in the 1960s and the ouster of Mr. Khrushchev.

One theory circulating among diplomats here Tuesday was that Mr. Suslov's death might clear the way for a somewhat less doctrinaire approach by the leadership, in political as well as economic and cultural matters. In turn, the diplomats suggested, potential successors to Mr. Brezhnev in the Politburo might find it easier to press their candidates on a platform of reform. However, there are other factors, including bureaucratic resistance, that will continue to militate against any major easing of domestic policies.

The effect on foreign policy, particularly relations with the United States, is especially hard to predict. Although Mr. Suslov remained wary of Westerners, he was a strong backer of the policy of détente, under which the Kremlin sought arms agreements with Washington and a broadening of trade, cultural contacts and other exchanges with the West. Two years ago, he described the relaxation of East-West tensions as "a historic achievement" and urged that it continue.

Lately, his position was harder to determine. He had always warned against the dangers of ideological corruption if détente caused a lowering of the guard against "bourgeois" practices at home, and he renewed his strictures three months ago in a speech to social scientists. On that occasion he said that "our class enemy, its propaganda and its special services" had launched a "psychological war" against the Soviet Union, particularly Soviet youth.

Given his reservations, Mr. Suslov may have lost some of his enthusiasm for détente in the last two years as Afghanistan, Poland and other issues created fresh tensions with the West. Although he seldom spoke in public, and re-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

AWACS Planes Detect Soviet Jets in U.S. Zone

By Michael Getler
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Two Soviet TU-95 Bear reconnaissance bombers penetrated deep into U.S. airspace off the Virginia coast to look at a new U.S. aircraft carrier and were detected by AWACS radar-warning planes that are said to be patrolling the waters between Cuba and the United States.

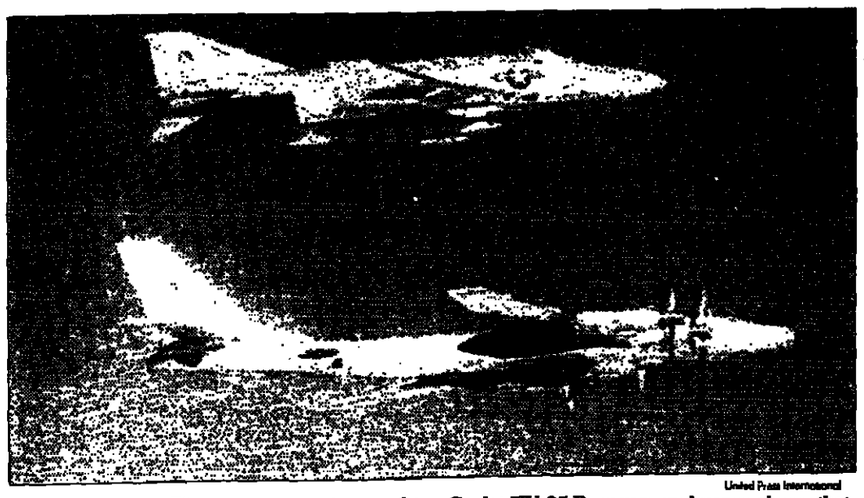
Although it is not uncommon for Soviet reconnaissance planes to probe near U.S. fleet maneuvers, informed sources said that deployment of the Air Force's Airborne Warning and Control System planes is a new development linked to growing concern about shipment of new MiG-23 Flogger attack jets from Moscow to Havana earlier this month.

Military officials said Tuesday night that the two Soviet TU-95s had taken off from their base in Cuba that day and were intercepted and escorted from U.S. airspace by Air Force F-15 Eagle fighters and Navy F-4 Phantom jets. The Soviet planes returned to Cuba.

The planes reportedly penetrated 42 miles into the U.S. air defense zone off the coast to within about one mile of the Carl Vinson, the new 93,000-ton, Nimitz-class nuclear aircraft carrier. The Vinson left Newport News, Va., Sunday for sea trials.

Pentagon officials said the TU-95s were at about 1,200 feet (368 meters) when they came closest to the Vinson off Cape Charles, Va.

Such Soviet bombers occasionally have penetrated the U.S. air defense zone, which extends about 200 miles to sea. U.S. jets normally intercept Soviet planes detected in the zone and escort them out.



United Press International

A U.S. Navy F-4 Phantom jet escorts one of two Soviet TU-95 Bear reconnaissance planes that penetrated deep into United States airspace and circled the new aircraft carrier Carl Vinson.

Officials who declined to be identified said that Tuesday's incursion was the first they could recall in which TU-95s made a special round-trip from Cuba to reconnoiter U.S. naval units off the U.S. East Coast.

According to the Pentagon, an unspecified number of F-15s scrambled from Langley Air Force Base, Va., and intercepted the Soviet planes about 218 miles from the Vinson.

Two F-4s from Oceana Naval Air Station at Virginia Beach took over the escort about 46 miles from the Vinson and accompanied the TU-95s as they circled the Vinson once before heading back toward Cuba, the Pentagon said.

The presence of about half a dozen MiG-23s in packing crates at an airfield near Havana is "making a lot of people uncommonly unhappy" in Washington, a well-placed source here said Tuesday.

Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. expressed concern about the MiGs Tuesday during a meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko in Geneva, the source said.

Although the MiGs are still crated, sources here said U.S. specialists are sure the planes are of the modern MiG-23 variety. About 30 or 40 other crates with the aircraft are believed to contain spare parts and other equipment.

But it is unknown whether these MiGs are primarily models used for air defense or to support ground troops, or whether they are models that can carry bombs, including nuclear weapons.

If they are the bomb-carrying variety, their presence could involve a breach of understandings reached in 1962 between Washington and Moscow about keeping such weapons out of Cuba. It is not known whether the planes are meant to stay in Cuba or are for eventual transshipment to Nicaragua.

Irish Coalition Defeated in Vote On 1982 Budget

Reuters

DUBLIN — Ireland's seven-month-old minority government fell Wednesday after losing a crucial parliamentary vote, 82 to 81, on its 1982 budget.

Premier Garret FitzGerald, who led the center-left coalition of the Fine Gael and Labor parties, said that he would dissolve Parliament and call a general election.

The vote followed a speech by Finance Minister John Bruton introducing extensive tax increases to try to combat the country's debt problem. The government had cut butter and milk subsidies and increased taxes on a wide range of consumer goods, including beer, cigarettes and gasoline.

The budget was intended to bring the deficit down this year to 715 million Irish pounds ($1.07 billion) from last year's level of 802 million pounds.

S. Africa and Black States Report Progress on West's Namibia Plan

By Bernard D. Nossiter
New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — The first step in a Western plan to free South-West Africa from South African rule has reportedly received a "positive" response from South Africa and qualified approval from eight black-ruled African countries involved in the talks.

An African diplomat said that the black-ruled nations had accepted the main aspects of the Western proposals for constitutional guidelines for the territory, also known as Namibia, but objected to the proposed voting arrangements for an assembly that would write the constitution.

In Cape Town, South African officials described their government's response as "positive" and said they regarded the first phase of the plan as completed. No details were given, however, and there was no indication from diplomatic sources as to whether any qualifications or conditions had been attached.

It appeared that, in view of the objection raised by the black-ruled nations, further delay was in prospect for the attempt made for nearly five years by the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada to bring about the independence of the disputed territory.

African diplomats here, however, indicated that they were willing to negotiate the voting system and that this would not be an insuperable obstacle to acceptance of the first phase.

Agreement on the next step — determining the size and makeup of United Nations forces that would patrol a demilitarized zone along the border between Namibia and Angola — is widely regarded as far more difficult.

It would also involve devising some means of overcoming South Africa's contention that the United Nations, which would supervise the elections, is biased in favor of the guerrillas of the South-West Africa Peoples Organization, which has been fighting for the territory's independence.

The five Western nations' first-phase proposal would lay down the broad principles, including a bill of rights, to govern the constitution for an independent Namibia. There appears to be little controversy over this.

Voting System Criticized

The document also provides that half the delegates to a constitutional assembly should be chosen by proportional representation and half from single-member constituencies. It is this feature that has drawn criticism from the black-ruled African countries and the guerrilla group.

Under the proposal, each voter would vote separately for a party and for a candidate in a geographic constituency.

Black African officials urge that either one system or the other be adopted, and they say they prefer proportional representation.

The guerrilla group's supporters are concentrated in the north, among the Ovambo tribe. A constituency system would increase the representation of their rivals, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, a grouping favored by South Africa.

The black-ruled nations involved in the talks are the so-called "front-line" states — Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe — and Nigeria and Kenya. They met Saturday in Zambia's capital of Lusaka to shape their position.

In preparation for the second phase, South Africa's foreign minister, R.F. Botha, has begun bolstering his government's charge of UN bias in favor of the guerrilla group.

He has done so in public letters attacking the United Nations' new secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuellar. After the secretary-general denounced South Africa's apartheid system, Mr. Botha wrote that Mr. Pérez de Cuellar had "demonstrated his inability to act in a just and unbiased manner."

If and when the second phase is accepted by both sides, a date would be set for a cease-fire between the guerrillas and South Africa.

Democrats Respond To Talk by Attacking Reagan Fiscal Policy

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The Democrats have issued their own state of the union message, a gloomy statement emphasizing unemployment and Reagan administration cuts in social welfare programs and attacking President Reagan's policies as favoring the rich over the poor and middle class.

The program, shown Tuesday night after Mr. Reagan's State of the Union address, included criticism from a wide range of Democrats.

On Wednesday, Republicans joined Democrats in saying that Mr. Reagan's proposal should not be allowed to divert national attention from pressing economic problems.

Senate Majority Leader Howard H. Baker Jr., Republican of Tennessee, called Mr. Reagan's plan to transfer more than 40 programs to the states "a brave courageous statement" that could be approved by Congress this year.

But Sen. Mark O. Hatfield, an Oregon Republican who is chairman of the Appropriations Committee, cautioned: "His success in achieving this remarkable program ... will ultimately hinge on an economic rebirth in the coming year. The looming specter of increasing federal deficits and high interest rates simply cannot be ignored."

And Senate Finance Chairman Robert J. Dole, the Kansas Republican whose appeal for an increase in excise taxes to trim the deficit went unheeded by Mr. Reagan, warned that the transfer plan could "produce some pitfalls." Federal deficits of just under $100 billion, the figure cited by Mr. Reagan in his address, "are not economically acceptable," Sen. Dole added.

Democrats' Criticisms

Democratic criticism was harsher. Senate Minority Leader Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia said, "I don't believe Democrats or Republicans will want to stand still while our economy continues to deteriorate."

The Democrats' response Tuesday night was made in a 28-minute television program sponsored by Democratic congressional campaign committees and the Democratic National Committee.

It cited a new poll, commissioned by the Democratic Party, that found that 57 percent of the Americans surveyed believe that "things have gotten pretty seriously off on the wrong track," and that 48 percent of them say they think "Ronald Reagan does not really care about people like me."

The program included interviews with citizens in various cities. "The oil companies and the big corporations get all the tax breaks," complained an elderly woman on Social Security, in Washington. A man looking for a job in Detroit said, "I've seen people go into garbage cans and pick out food. This is getting worse than the Depression."

California Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr. was featured prominently, noting that he had been taught to "pray for the most forgotten souls in purgatory. Their number has grown. We should put a safety net under those people so they get some piece of the American dream."

Sen. James R. Sasser and Rep. Albert A. Gore Jr., both Democrats of Tennessee, were shown standing in an empty field with a group of real estate agents, complaining about high interest rates and the inability of average citizens to buy a home.

New Deal Ideas Revived

Although the film offered no specific programs, Democratic senators were shown discussing various ideas, some of which dated from the New Deal. They included government help for homeowners, farmers and small businessmen to avoid mortgage foreclosures, revival of the Reconstruction Finance Corp. to help ailing industries, extension of unemployment benefits, an income policy involving wage and price restraints and credit allocations.

While ruling out what he called the big spending programs of the past, Alan Cranston, the Californian who is assistant Democratic leader in the Senate, said, "Some of the cures [of the New Deal] worked when there was a depression, and this looks more and more like a depression."

"Things are tough out there and there has to be some strong action," said Sen. J. Bennett Johnston, a Democrat of Louisiana and one of several moderate-to-conservative Democrats to join liberals in endorsing a new look at the earlier Democratic approaches. "Most Democrats felt he [Mr. Reagan] was entitled to his chance to see how his program would work out. It hasn't worked out."

The Associated Press

President Reagan before his address. With him are Senate Majority Leader Howard H. Baker Jr., a Tennessee Republican, right, House Majority Leader Jim Wright, a Texas Democrat, and Rep. Margaret M. Heckler, a Massachusetts Republican.

Mitterrand, Assailed On the Right and Left, Defends Soviet Gas Deal

The Associated Press

PARIS — Brushing aside criticism from the left and the right, French President François Mitterrand Wednesday strongly defended France's natural gas contract with the Soviet Union.

"France is on a road from which no one will make it deviate; that of the construction of an independent policy guaranteeing its security and a condition of its action for peace and freedom," government spokesman Pierre Bérégovoy quoted Mr. Mitterrand as saying during a regular weekly Cabinet meeting.

Mr. Bérégovoy said that Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy will explain France's position on the gas contract in a statement Thursday to the National Assembly.

Conservative forces and members of Mr. Mitterrand's Socialist Party have criticized the government for the 25-year contract with the Soviet Union that was signed Saturday in Paris.

The critics contend that the agreement with the Soviet Union is contrary to the government's condemnation of the Dec. 13 military crackdown in Poland and to the support that the French people have demonstrated for the Polish independent labor union, Solidarity.

The agreement was the first major contract between a Western country and the Soviet Union since martial law was imposed in Poland and since President Reagan imposed trade sanctions against the Soviet Union.

Mr. Mitterrand's administration has contended that it is opposed to such sanctions because the Soviet Union has not directly intervened in Poland.

Under the new contract, France will buy 8 billion cubic meters (282 billion cubic feet) of natural gas from Siberia each year beginning in 1984, if the pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe is completed by that time.

France was the third European country to sign a natural gas contract with the Soviet Union. West Germany and Italy concluded similar agreements last fall, before the imposition of martial law in Poland.

During the Cabinet meeting Wednesday, Mr. Bérégovoy said that Mr. Mitterrand referred to France's absolute right to an independent foreign policy.

"The independence of the security of France rest on its ability to control its economy as much as on its own defense effort, on the respect of its alliances and on the organization of collective security in Europe," Mr. Bérégovoy quoted the president as saying.

The United States had urged the French government not to sign the contract because it would increase France's dependence on the Soviet bloc for its energy needs.

Under the contract, the Soviet Union will supply 30 percent of France's natural gas, twice as much as it currently supplies.

French officials, however, contend that imports of Soviet crude oil are expected to decline, so that overall French dependency on the Soviet Union for energy is not likely to change. France now imports 5 percent of its total energy needs from the Soviet Union.

Mr. Mitterrand received some unexpected support Wednesday from former conservative Prime Minister Raymond Barre, who noted that the contract negotiations began when he was in office.

"I respect the continuity of the state," Mr. Barre said. "I thus confirm my agreement with the decisions the government has taken."

Mr. Barre also said that only Algeria and Nigeria were capable of supplying similar quantities of natural gas to France.

"But above all, I reject the political-economic amalgams that some people make," the former prime minister said. "In the Polish crisis, hypocrisy is dominant."

Algerian Gas Talks Halted

PARIS (AP) — Representatives of the Algerian state oil and gas corporation Sonatrach broke off talks Tuesday with the French utility Gaz de France and flew to Algiers to consult with their government.

Reagan Budget Lifts Projections for Deficits

By Edward Cowan
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Insisting that "raising taxes won't balance the budget," President Reagan has outlined to Congress a fiscal policy that would produce larger budget deficits in the next two years than his advisers had recommended.

With the deficit for the fiscal year 1982 projected by the administration at roughly $95 billion, Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan said the deficit would come down by $10 billion in the fiscal year 1983, which begins Oct. 1, and by a similar amount in 1984. Mr. Regan and other advisers had recommended that the president ask for increases in federal excise taxes as part of a strategy to achieve deficits of about $75 billion in 1983 and $55 billion in 1984.

Mr. Regan was asked in an interview Tuesday night how he thought the financial community would react. "My guess is that the difference in the deficits" to be projected in the president's 1983 budget on Feb. 8 and the lower figures that might have resulted from tax increases "would not be so great as to make this a real market event," he said.

The president in his State of the Union Message and the White House in a "fact sheet" emphasized two points about the budget deficit: that it would be declining year by year and that it would represent a smaller percentage of the total economy, or gross national product, than did the record $66-billion deficit of 1976, under another Republican president, Gerald R. Ford.

Despite the president's sweeping expression of distaste for increasing taxes, a theme that goes back to the 1980 campaign, the White House "fact sheet" did make two limited proposals for raising additional revenues.

One was to renew Mr. Reagan's request of Sept. 24 to close "loopholes" in some parts of the tax code that affect corporations. The second proposal was to strengthen the present minimum corporate tax to make sure, the White House said, "that all larger, economically profitable corporations pay a minimum share of federal taxes."

Secretary Regan said the broader corporate minimum tax would raise less than $3 billion in the 1983 fiscal year, $4.5 billion or so in the fiscal year 1984 and $5 billion a year thereafter.

Neither Mr. Regan nor Murray L. Weidenbaum, the chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, would disclose exactly what deficits for 1983 and 1984 would be projected in the president's budget on Feb. 8. But Mr. Regan's comment of declines of roughly $10 billion a year pointed to a 1983 deficit of $80 billion to $90 billion and one for 1984 in the $70 billion-plus range, an interpretation he did not dispute.

The White House estimated that the "loophole" closing would produce revenues of $24 billion in 1983-84, a trifle more than the revenue forecast of Sept. 24.

Mr. Regan gave a private briefing Tuesday afternoon to several financial and business executives at the White House. They included Walter B. Wriston, chairman of Citicorp; Theodore Brophy, chairman of General Telephone and Electronics;, James T. Lynn, the budget director under President Ford, and Alan Greenspan, Mr. Ford's chief economic adviser and a frequent consultant to the Reagan White House.

Afterward, Mr. Greenspan, who has emphasized the importance of shrinking the deficit as the way to bring down interest rates and encourage investment, was asked if he thought the prospective deficit path was satisfactory.

"It's coming in a good deal lower than I originally feared," he replied, "and lower than the markets themselves had feared."

Asked if the deficits would be higher than the levels recommended by the president's economic advisers, Mr. Greenspan answered: "They always are. However, they are too low and are likely to remain below what the markets have been assuming."

Reagan Seeks Change In Business Tax Rules

By Thomas B. Edsall
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — While saying that he plans no tax increases to reduce the budget, President Reagan has outlined a set of business tax changes designed to raise a total of $24 billion in fiscal 1983 and 1984.

Along with renewing a call for the closing of a limited number of tax loopholes, the administration will propose a minimum corporate tax designed to raise $2.5 billion in 1983 and $4.5 billion in 1984, according to sources.

In addition, the administration is known to be on the verge of calling for the withholding of 5 percent of all interest and dividend income in an effort to bring into the Treasury more than $1 billion that escapes taxation annually.

"I will seek no tax increases this year, and I have no intention of retreating from our basic program of tax relief," the president said Tuesday in his State of the Union address. He described the closing of the tax loopholes as "eliminating ineffective subsidies for business" and the expanded corporate minimum tax as a proposal to "strengthen the law which requires all large corporations to pay a minimum tax."

Left off the list, although it was not clear that it had been dropped, was an administration suggestion made last September to lower the amount of income unemployed persons can receive without paying taxes.

The tax proposals were reported to include:

- A corporate minimum tax. Under this proposal, corporations, when calculating their tax liability, would be required to use both normal methods and a second system. Under the second system, the corporation would add back to its adjusted gross income certain tax preferences and then take specified exemptions. The corporation would then be required to pay the higher of the figures produced by the two systems.
- Restrictions on the "completed contract" rules under which a contractor does not owe taxes until work on the project is completed. The details of how this reform is to be achieved, along with the issue of retroactivity, will determine who the major losers would be.
- Limits on industrial development bonds. Sure to be opposed by industry and state and local governments, the most likely reform would be to make beneficiaries of the bonds choose between the tax benefits to the bond or the new depreciation schedule in the 1981 tax bill, instead of taking both in what tax lawyers call "double dipping."
- An end to a tax loophole under which life insurance companies, particularly mutual firms, lessen their tax burden by "co-insuring" clients with subsidiaries or other companies.

Bomb Damages Paris Bank

Reuters

PARIS — A bomb exploded in a bank in central Paris Tuesday night, causing damage to the building but no casualties.

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Warsaw Charges U.S. Forms Defector Group

The Associated Press

WARSAW — The Polish press agency PAP claimed Wednesday that U.S. intelligence experts are forming a group of Polish defectors near Washington in preparation for an anti-Polish propaganda campaign.

The agency, in a dispatch from Washington, said that the campaign included a "mammoth anti-Polish television program to be broadcast worldwide, except for the United States."

The show, "Let Poland Be Poland," is to be beamed Sunday around the world by satellite. It was produced by the U.S. government, and features President Reagan, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain and other world leaders, as well as celebrities like Frank Sinatra.

Ministerial Protest

[Polish Justice Minister Sylwester Zawadzki has tried unsuccessfully to resign in protest against attempts by the martial law authorities to impose orders on courts, Reuters reported from Warsaw, quoting well informed sources.

[The sources said that the minister had complained about specific instructions to the courts under summary justice procedures to impose the sentences demanded by state prosecutors. Warsaw courts have been lenient on martial law offenders, in some cases acquitting strikers for whom the prosecution had demanded long jail terms

[The sources said that the minister submitted his resignation to Gen. Henryk Kostrzewa, the military commissar who has been in effective control at the Justice Ministry since the imposition of martial law Dec. 13, but it was not accepted, Reuters reported.]

In its dispatch from Washington, the press agency said, "Polish defectors are reportedly being grouped in a high-security center organized in the state of Virginia under the auspices of the CIA and FBI."

The news agency claimed that two former Polish diplomats were being "interrogated" there. The diplomats are Romuald Spasowski, who was ambassador to the United States, and Zdzislaw Rurarz, who was the envoy to Japan. Both defected to the United States after martial law was imposed.

In addition, the PAP report said that "various other defectors who, due to their former jobs held in Poland, might be of any value to the American intelligence and propaganda are being brought in."

Assault Memories Darken Katowice Mood

(Continued from Page 1)

that the authorities allowed the cross and leaflets to remain indicated that they feared antagonizing the local population further.

Elsewhere in Silesia, the authorities have not been so tolerant. In front of the July Manifest mine in Jastrzebie, a Solidarity stronghold, a memorial plaque on a marble cross that had been erected before martial law was taken down. Special paramilitary units, called ORMO, are said to destroy any Solidarity signs as soon as they are put up.

A strike at the mine that began on Dec. 14, the day after the imposition of martial law, was broken up, and the Solidarity chairman, Antoni Bozek, was arrested. According to local sources, ORMO units then stormed into miners' dormitories, searching room by room for subversive material. There are reports, unconfirmed, that a policeman was killed in a fight at one of the dormitories.

Miners are searched on leaving work by policemen looking for explosives. Nonetheless, from time to time.

At the Katowice iron and steel plant, rolls of barbed wire are used to separate departments in an apparent attempt to prevent plant-wide gatherings. A two-day strike there was broken up on Dec. 15 by ZOMO and army units using tanks and helicopters, but strike leaders escaped through tunnels.

Among 50 persons arrested were women who had brought food to the strikers. The police tore down a national flag with the slogan "We will strike until victory" emblazoned on it, trampled it and burned it.

The attack on Wujek is still vivid six weeks after it occurred. Witnesses told of how women and children knelt before 11 tanks approaching from two different directions and were scattered by tear gas.

Solidarity reports maintain that two policemen were killed when iron bars pierced their helmets and two others died under metal debris tossed down from the roof of a building. The miners were shot by machine-gun fire. Seven died instantly and an eighth apparently died later in the hospital. About 40 miners and 40 policemen were injured.

One leaflet circulating in Katowice says: "Brothers and sisters, our individual resistance brings no effect. Wait for the right time."

It is signed by the "Council of Salvation of the Workers Movement in Hiding, Solidarity."

Haig Offers Proposals On Palestinian Talks

By Don Oberdorfer and William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. initiated a new U.S. push for early and visible progress in the Middle East peace process in a round of meetings with Israeli leaders here Wednesday.

According to U.S. and Israeli officials, Mr. Haig presented American "ideas" for bridging the gaps in several areas between Israel and Egypt in the stalled negotiations about Palestinian autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza.

The diplomats described Mr. Haig's offerings as suggestions of a general nature rather than formal or detailed proposals. After a four-hour meeting Wednesday night with Prime Minister Menachem Begin, Mr. Haig termed them "general formulas in certain narrow areas."

Israeli Army radio said the suggestions dealt with land and settlement policy as well as the legislative powers of the proposed self-governing authority for the Palestinians. Official briefers of the two sides would confirm only that the scope and authority of the autonomous council was involved.

There was no expectation that Israel would immediately agree to Mr. Haig's suggestions or that Egyptian officials would do so when the secretary of state travels on to Cairo Thursday.

The hope expressed by U.S. officials was rather that Mr. Haig's ideas would bring about a common concentration on areas where major progress can be made, dispelling concern that the Camp David peace process is dead except for the return of the Sinai scheduled for midnight April 25.

"Haig told us today he very strongly believes it is possible to reach an agreement," an Israeli official said. He added that Mr. Haig did not make clear how extensive such an agreement might be or when it might be reached.

"There's a great deal more to be done, and there are many differences," Mr. Haig said after his long meeting with Mr. Begin. "But there is also some slight progress."

Mr. Haig's earlier visit was described as a "fact-finding" mission to determine whether intensified U.S. diplomatic involvement is warranted and necessary. The discussions Wednesday seemed to indicate an affirmative answer and a decision to become more active at a high level in pushing for a renewal of progress.

The secretary of state gave no clear indication in his initial talks Wednesday about his preferred mechanism for moving ahead with the suggestions he advanced. There was no talk of a three-way meeting on the foreign-minister level of Mr. Haig, Yitzhak Shamir of Israel and Kamal Hassan Ali of Egypt, according to Israeli officials.

Gromyko Comments on Talks

GENEVA (NYT) — Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, who held talks here with Mr. Haig Tuesday, expressed regret Wednesday that the United States was "unprepared to begin negotiations" on the curbing of strategic nuclear arms.

Mr. Gromyko, who arrived in Berlin Wednesday for a meeting with East German leaders, said the "entire responsibility" for blocking a solution to the "paramount problem" of strategic weapons rests with the United States.

Mr. Haig, before leaving for Israel, said that he had assured Mr. Gromyko that Washington "was actively engaged" in preparing for the projected strategic arms reduction talks.

Stoessel Explains Stance

WASHINGTON (AP) — Walter J. Stoessel, who is President Reagan's choice for deputy secretary of state, said Wednesday that the Reagan administration does not link the beginning of U.S.-Soviet arms reduction talks with an end to martial law or any other specific action in Poland.

Mr. Stoessel, testifying at a Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearing, said, however, that "certainly we cannot divorce Soviet behavior from all other aspects of our relations with the Soviet Union, including arms control."

Soviet Policy After Suslov

(Continued from Page 1)

cently not at all on foreign policy issues other than Poland, some diplomats sensed his influence in recent propaganda diatribes that have described the United States as a "whimsical partner" and hinted the Kremlin might give up on Washington and concentrate on Western Europe instead.

Another view was that even if Mr. Suslov had not begun to sour on détente, his death now would inevitably weaken support for it in the Kremlin. Just as former President Richard M. Nixon's record of staunch anti-Communism made it easier for him to press ahead with détente in the early 1970s, some analysts believe, so Mr. Suslov's credentials as an ideological purist made him a crucial ally of Mr. Brezhnev in the push for closer ties with capitalist states.

Just as surely, Mr. Suslov was the archenemy of any relaxation of Communist controls in Eastern Europe. He was deeply involved in crushing the uprising in Hungary in 1956 and the "Prague Spring" in Czechoslovakia in 1968, and had visited Poland twice in the past two years to lecture the Communist leadership there on the importance of political orthodoxy. Only two weeks ago, he met in Moscow with Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek, apparently to lay down guidelines for purges.

Some analysts believe that in the short term his absence could lead to a greater hesitancy on tough decisions, particularly if Mr. Brezhnev's health prevents him from taking full charge of Politburo affairs.

Mr. Suslov's relationship with Mr. Brezhnev appeared to be one of respect rather than intimacy. But some analysts believe that the more mature style of leadership developed under Mr. Brezhnev may have been Mr. Suslov's greatest achievement. There is evidence that it was Mr. Suslov's influence, as well as Mr. Brezhnev's temperament, that precluded a return to the one-man rule and purges that blighted the tenure of previous leaders.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Italians Arrest 5 Terrorist Suspects

United Press International

ROME — Police discovered four terrorist hideouts and arrested five persons in two days during the nationwide search for U.S. Army Brig. Gen. James L. Dozier, kidnapped Dec. 17 by the Red Brigades.

The widely scattered hideouts, all used by members of the Prima Linea (Front Line) organization that is closely aligned with the Red Brigades, and the five people arrested Tuesday, who also had Front Line links, had no direct connection with the Dozier kidnapping, police said. The police successes stemmed from the capture of four Front Line terrorists who shot and killed two Carabinieri and wounded a Carabinieri sergeant major near the central city of Siena Thursday.

Meanwhile, police were studying a five-page communiqué issued Monday by the Red Brigades — the fifth issued since Gen. Dozier was kidnapped in Verona. The kidnappers also issued a photograph showing the general with a heavy growth of beard.

Iran Says Rebellion Crushed, 34 Die

The Associated Press

BEIRUT — The Iranian government claimed Wednesday that its forces quickly crushed a rebellion in the northern city of Amul, killing more than 34 rebels, Tehran Radio reported.

The radio said members of leftist urban guerrilla groups attacked strategic centers "and then started shooting madly in the streets at innocent people, killing several farmers and workers, including an 80-year-old man."

The radio did not specify which of the guerrilla groups was involved, but Amul is a traditional stronghold of the Mujahadin-el-Khalq group, which is spearheading a seven-month-old fight against the fundamentalist regime of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

British Railroads Struck Again

United Press International

LONDON — British train engineers began another 2-day strike at midnight Wednesday, only hours after union members said they also would not work Sunday, Wednesday or Thursday of next week unless management grants them a 3-percent raise.

Officials of British Rail repeated their position that the pay increase can be had if striking engineers will agree to a flexible 39-hour work week or even to binding arbitration on the issue.

But the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen did not budge in its refusal, no negotiations were taking place and the 2 million people who daily ride the railroads in Britain faced the task of getting to their jobs without train service. This is the third week of strike action.

EEC Farm Price Proposal Reported

Reuters

BRUSSELS — The European Economic Community Commission proposed Wednesday an average increase of nearly 9 percent in the prices paid to the Common Market's 8 million farmers this year, EEC sources said.

The suggested increase under the EEC's system of guaranteeing prices for all major foodstuffs is the most generous recommended by the EEC executive body for several years, but it is likely to draw an angry response from the farmers, who are seeking a 16.3 percent rise, the sources said.

The commission's proposals signaled the start of what is expected to be months of negotiations between EEC governments on the increases, the sources said. The annual battle has been complicated this year by the failure of lengthy negotiations to overhaul the EEC budget.

Algerian Train Derailment Kills 130

The Associated Press

ALGIERS — At least 130 persons were killed and 146 injured Wednesday when a train derailed west of Algiers, the Algerian news agency reported.

The accident, 50 miles (80 kilometers) from Algiers, was the nation's worst rail disaster in 20 years.

In New Delhi, the United News of India reported that the collision of two trains killed at least 63 persons and injured 50. The trains crashed head-on in thick fog at Agra, 124 miles south of New Delhi.

Turkey May Quit Council of Europe

Reuters

STRASBOURG, France — Turkey may withdraw from the Council of Europe if a motion on human rights is passed, council sources said Wednesday.

The motion, which was to be considered by the 21-nation council's parliamentary assembly Wednesday and Thursday, calls for the council's Human Rights Commission to investigate allegations of human rights violations under the military rule of Gen. Kenan Evren. Council sources said the motion did not call for Turkey's expulsion but was likely to enrage Turkish leaders so much that they would withdraw, as Greece did in 1969.

The motion also calls on Turkey to ensure the right of fair trials before independent courts, allow International Red Cross delegates to inspect Turkish prisons and abolish laws restricting free expression, trade unions and political activity.

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Westmoreland Denies Suppressing Reports

By Charles Mohr
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Gen. William C. Westmoreland and a number of his associates during the Vietnam war have indignantly denied the suggestion in a television documentary that there had been a "conspiracy" to alter and suppress intelligence on the size and strength of enemy forces.

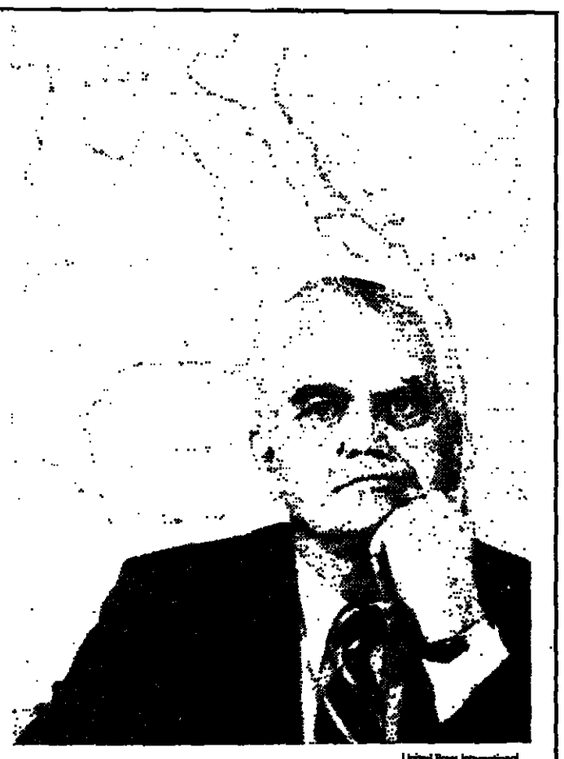
But, during a lengthy news conference Tuesday morning, the retired officers confirmed at least some of the factual assertions made during the CBS broadcast by other retired military and civilian officials about a dispute in 1967 on the subject of Vietnamese Communist force estimates.

Gen. Westmoreland, who commanded U.S. forces in Vietnam from 1964 to mid-1968, was strongly critical of CBS correspondent Mike Wallace, asserting that he had been "subjected to a vicious, scurrilous and premeditated attack on my character and personal integrity." The 90-minute program was broadcast Saturday night and entitled "The Uncounted Enemy: A Vietnam Deception."

In a statement, CBS News said that Tuesday morning's news conference did not persuade the network that the program had been "inaccurate or unfair" in its reporting or conclusions, and that assertions that there had been impropriety in the preparation and editing of the broadcast were "totally unfounded."

In a show of solidarity, Gen. Westmoreland was joined Tuesday morning by Ellsworth Bunker, a former ambassador to Vietnam; retired Air Force Lt. Gen. Daniel O. Graham, who had served as a colonel on the intelligence staff in Vietnam; Lt. Gen. Philip Davidson, one of the chief intelligence officers in Saigon during the war, and George Carver, a former head of a CIA task force on Vietnam.

The group, gathered at the Army-Navy Club, also disputed the assertion that estimates of a sharp increase of infiltration by regular North Vietnamese troops had been blocked or had validity. However, it appeared from some of the comments that officers working from prisoner interrogations and documents had argued for higher figures.



United Press International

Gen. Westmoreland at a news conference after CBS show alleging that he suppressed data on Viet Cong forces.

Reagan Seeking Air Transports, Toxic Arms

By Richard Halloran
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Reagan has approved a plan to double the military budget for long-range air transports and to go ahead with a costly program to produce new chemical weapons, according to administration officials.

A senior Air Force general said that the administration would request $11 billion over the next five years to buy 50 Lockheed C-5 Galaxies, the world's largest cargo plane, and 44 McDonnell Douglas KC-10s, which can serve either as cargo planes or tankers.

At the same time, other administration officials said that the president would notify Congress within a few weeks of his plans to order production of chemical shells and bombs in a program estimated to cost $6 billion over the next five years.

Budgetary Implications

Congress, which must vote on both plans, seems likely to approve the air transports, although the high price will undoubtedly raise objections. The chemical weapons proposal, however, has already drawn stiff opposition and seems certain to arouse more from opponents who contend that it would inflame anti-American sentiment in Western Europe, where the weapons will be used if a war starts.

The budgetary implications of the two decisions were not immediately clear. It could not be determined whether the programs had already been included in the military spending projections, whether they would be financed by taking money from other military programs or whether they would add to the projected budgets.

Although the two decisions moved on separate tracks, they were loosely connected. The air transports are intended to move tanks, helicopters, armored troop carriers and artillery, including chemical shells, to Europe to reinforce U.S. troops there, or to the region around the Gulf to support the Rapid Deployment Force. The chemical weapons, intended for use in massed land combat, would be stored in the United States but would need air transport to be rushed to Europe in the event of hostilities.

Lt. Gen. Kelly H. Burke, who is in charge of weapons development and acquisition for the Air Force, said at a briefing that the administration, Congress and the military services agreed the nation was painfully lacking in long-range airlift capacity.

To overcome that, he said, the Air Force has made several recommendations, including the development of a new transport craft known as the McDonnell Douglas C-17. It would have had better military capabilities than the C-5 but would have taken about 18 months longer to build.

Gen. Burke said that the C-17 program was based on a budget of $5.5 billion. But Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger and Deputy Secretary Frank C. Carlucci told the Air Force to lift the budget ceiling and find a way to produce more airlift capacity sooner.

After re-examining the issue, the general said, the Air Force concluded that it could double this capacity by 1989 with the new fleet of C-5s and KC-10s. This would be about three years sooner than with the C-17s because no research and development was needed, the production facilities already existed, crews were trained and logistic systems were in place. The Air Force has 77 C-5s and six KC-10s on hand, with 10 more KC-10s on order.

Also contributing to the expansion of the military airlift, Gen. Burke said, was a $1.5-billion program to build new wings for existing C-5s to extend their flying lives.

On the issue of chemical weapons, the president was said to be ready to notify Congress, as required by law, that he intended to order production of the weapons and would ask Congress for the funds to pay for them.

2 on Boston DC-10 Are Missing

The Associated Press

BOSTON — Two passengers from a World Airways DC-10 that slid off an icy runway into Boston Harbor during the weekend are missing and feared drowned, officials said. The officials had said after the crash Saturday night that no one had been killed.

Edward Ringo, senior vice president of the airline, was asked Tuesday if the bodies of the passengers, a father and son, were believed to be in the harbor. "It's pretty obvious," he replied.

Divers returned to the harbor to search for the bodies.

A passenger on the plane, Donald Welsh, said he was ignored when he tried to tell authorities he had seen someone disappear into the water. He said he saw someone struggling to stay afloat in the water on the left front side of the plane, minutes after the accident, but the person disappeared before he could offer assistance. He said he could not tell if it was a man or a woman.

3 Hospitalized

It had been believed that all 196 passengers and 12 crew members escaped serious injury when the plane slid off the runway at Logan International Airport. Three persons remained hospitalized Tuesday for minor injuries.

"Everything matches that there are two people missing," Mr. Ringo said. He identified them as Walter Metcalf, 70, and his son, Leo, about 40, of the Boston suburb of Dedham. They had boarded the plane in Newark, N.J.

Mr. Ringo said a computer check of tickets and the discovery of carry-on luggage showed two passengers unaccounted for, and a son and daughter of the elder Metcalf told state police at the airport they believed the pair had been on the plane.

A spokesman for the Massachusetts Port Authority, which runs the airport said the couple had contacted the airline repeatedly since Saturday night to report their brother and father were missing. He said they went to the state police after an airline representative told them to contact local police and file a missing persons report.

"Nobody was giving us any information," Audrey Metcalf said. She said World and other airlines provided no help in her search for her brother and father. "We found out through a personal friend that their names were on the manifest," she said.

Earlier Tuesday, U.S. investigators said the DC-10's pilot reported that two braking systems failed to slow the jet when it landed on the wet runway. It entered the harbor at 55 mph.

Robert Buckhorn, a National Transportation Safety Board spokesman, said the pilot told investigators the plane's spoilers did not activate during the landing. Spoilers are wing panels that are raised on landing to break the flow of air over the wing, thereby slowing the aircraft.

2 IRA Supporters Refuse to Enter Plea in U.S. Court

Reuters

BUFFALO, N.Y. — Two prominent supporters of the Irish Republican Army had to be dragged from their jail cells to answer charges of attempting to enter the United States illegally.

In court Tuesday, both Owen Carron, who holds the Northern Ireland seat in the British Parliament won by Bobby Sands, the first of 10 IRA hunger strikers to die in prison last year, and Danny Morrison, a publicist for Sinn Fein, the IRA's political arm, refused to plead to the charges. They were remanded in custody until March 8.

Both said they were "insulted, abused and physically threatened" by immigration officers who forcibly took them to court.

Benedict Ferro, district director of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service in Buffalo, told newsmen that the two went "limp and physically resisted" when immigration officers tried to take them from their cells.

Mr. Carron and Mr. Morrison were arrested almost simultaneously last Thursday while trying to enter the United States over two different bridges leading from Canada. They have been charged with conspiracy and providing false information to border guards.

Philadelphia Bulletin to Close Due to Losses

The Associated Press

PHILADELPHIA — The Bulletin, once the largest afternoon newspaper in the United States, announced Wednesday that it would cease publication after Friday's edition because of heavy losses.

The publisher, N.S. (Buddy) Hayden and the executive editor, Craig Ammerman, made the announcement in a newsroom crowded with more than 300 of the Bulletin's 1,700 employees. "This will be the last meeting of the staff," Mr. Hayden said quietly before reading a prepared statement.

The 134-year-old Bulletin becomes the third big-city daily in the country to close in six months, and its demise leaves the nation's fourth-largest city with only one newspaper owner, Knight-Ridder Newspapers, which publishes the morning Inquirer and the afternoon Daily News.

The Bulletin, which publishes morning, afternoon and Sunday editions, announced the closing after efforts to find a buyer failed.

"We received a broad range of inquiries," said J.P. Smith Jr., president of the Charter Co. subsidiary that owns The Bulletin, but "each investor deemed the risks of loss to be too high and declined to proceed." Charter, a Jacksonville, Fla.-based conglomerate in oil, insurance and communications, became sole owner of the newspaper a year ago.

"We negotiated with four separate groups of people. Those negotiations wound up last night," Mr. Ammerman said. None was identified.

Minutes after the announcement, additional security guards entered the two-block-long Bulletin building in West Philadelphia. "They are here to protect the property," said Mr. Hayden. "It is valuable, and it is up for sale."

Sam S. McKeel, president of the Knight-Ridder subsidiary that owns the Inquirer and Daily News, said that "The Bulletin has become the latest victim of changing market forces and changing lifestyles."

Mr. McKeel said the closing imposes "new obligations" on the Inquirer and Daily News. "We have extensive plans to enlarge the staffs to provide broader and more widespread news coverage and features," he said. "More columns of space will be added to accommodate the increased content."

The Bulletin began as the Cummings Telegraphic Evening Bulletin, four pages for 2 cents on April 12, 1847. Alexander Cummings, a magazine publisher, said the newspaper would use a new invention, the telegraph, to gather news.

Motto Rang True

At the newspaper's height in the late 1940s, the motto "nearly everybody reads The Bulletin" rang true as the newspaper led the country's afternoon dailies with a circulation of more than 700,000.

Charter had tried to stem The Bulletin's losses last August, winning concessions from employees, including layoffs, totaling more than $6.5 million.

But Mr. Smith said the loss from Sept. 1 to the end of 1981 reached $7 million, compared to the goal of a $3.9 million deficit, and that for January the loss is expected to total $3 million.

"It is estimated that The Bulletin had an operating loss of $21.5 million in 1981, compared with a loss in 1980 of $13.4 million," Mr. Smith's statement said.

The Washington Star, an afternoon daily, closed Aug. 7, leaving the morning Washington Post as the only daily newspaper in the nation's capital.

The Philadelphia Journal, a morning tabloid, folded Dec. 16.

In New York, the afternoon edition of the Daily News closed Aug. 28, and on Dec. 18 the newspaper's owner, Tribune Co. of Chicago, announced that the morning Daily News was for sale.

The Bulletin's daily circulation as of last Sept. 30 was 397,397, compared with 434,105 a year earlier, according to the Audit Bureau of Circulations. For the same period, the Inquirer reported daily circulation of 423,746, down from 425,746 in September, 1980.

Faced by competition from television and suburban newspapers and the decline of metropolitan afternoon dailies, The Bulletin added a morning edition in 1978.

When the plan to sell was announced, Mr. Ammerman told the newsroom staff that Charter had "simply decided it will not continue to fund the losses of this newspaper."

France Resolves Saudi Incident

United Press International

PARIS — Relations between France and Saudi Arabia were back to normal Wednesday after a diplomatic incident over what Riyadh considered an insulting remark by a top aide of President François Mitterrand.

Mr. Mitterrand conferred Tuesday with Saudi ambassador Jamil Hejaillan to allay the diplomat's anger over remarks made in a radio interview Sunday by the president's diplomatic adviser, Jacques Attali. Defending the a natural gas deal with the Soviet Union after the Polish crisis, Mr. Attali asked, in a clear reference to Saudi Arabia, whether France should stop buying oil from a country that punishes thieves by cutting off their hands.

Mr. Hejaillan said after the meeting with Mr. Mitterrand, "I am sure that bilateral relations between France and Saudi Arabia are too solid to be upset by this passing but regrettable incident."

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Researcher Links Loneliness to Heart Disease

Study of Japanese Men Finds the Socially Isolated Run Greater Risks

The Associated Press

CHARLESTON, S.C. — Social isolation may be hazardous to the heart, according to scientists who say that single men without close friends run two or three times the risk of developing heart disease as their more sociable counterparts.

Social isolation may be as important a risk in the development of heart disease as cigarette smoking, high blood pressure and high cholesterol, according to Leonard Syme, a professor of epidemiology at the University of California at Berkeley.

Speaking Tuesday at a science writers' symposium sponsored by the American Heart Association, Mr. Syme said several other researchers also have found links between social behavior and heart disease.

He said his research began with an attempt to explain why Japanese who have moved to the United States seem to have much higher rates of heart disease than do Japanese in Japan, even when they continue to eat the diet of their native country.

A study of 17,000 Japanese in Japan, Hawaii and San Francisco showed that those in Japan had the lowest rates of heart disease. Those in Hawaii had a higher rate and those in San Francisco showed a still higher rate of heart disease.

That discovery could not be explained on the basis of changes in diet or differences in such factors as cigarette smoking, high blood pressure and levels of cholesterol in the blood, Mr. Syme said.

"Those in California who adopted Western ways had five times the heart disease of those who lived traditionally," Mr. Syme said. Because the traditional Japanese lifestyle is based on strong families and stable social relationships, Mr. Syme and his colleagues tried to discover whether those relationships somehow kept the incidence of heart disease down.

The researchers studied a randomly chosen group of 6,928 residents of Alameda County, just east of San Francisco, and found that people with no friends had two to three times the death rate of people with the most friends and social contact.

Further study with the Japanese group showed that isolation — as indicated by marital status, church attendance and group memberships — was closely associated with heart disease.

"At first, we thought the more people you know, the better off you are," Mr. Syme said. The researchers found, however, that the important factor was not how many people an individual knows but rather that the person has some close relationships. Those with no close relationships at all seem to be the ones who are most in danger of developing heart disease — and other diseases, Mr. Syme said.

The researchers also found that it was not important whether a person felt lonely or isolated, or whether a socially active person was pleased with his relationships — it was only important that he or she had them.

"It seems to be important that you're married — it doesn't seem to matter how happy you are about it," Mr. Syme said.

Mr. Syme said the discoveries linking isolation and heart disease seem to apply only to men — social contact does not seem to be as important for women in lowering their chances of having heart attacks.

Mr. Syme and his colleagues are puzzled by their findings. Although he speculated that the lack of interaction somehow weakens the body's resistance to disease, Mr. Syme said he had no good explanation for the finding.

Israel Is Said to Warn Of Military Response If Egypt Breaks Pact

By David K. Shipler
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Israel's defense minister, Ariel Sharon, has reportedly made it clear to the United States and Egypt that any Egyptian violation of the demilitarized status of Sinai after Israel's withdrawal in April would trigger an Israeli military move into the peninsula.

In his recent talks with Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. and Egyptian officials in Cairo, Mr. Sharon, a former general who fought in the Sinai, is said to have stopped short of threatening all-out war in such an instance.

But he is understood to have explained that Israel would not be satisfied with diplomatic protests if Egyptian troops or tanks moved across the Suez Canal; in that event, Israeli military forces would be sent into the Sinai in the hope that Egypt could be induced to withdraw before warfare erupted.

According to several Israeli officials, Mr. Sharon's purpose in drawing this "red line" was to emphasize Israel's reliance on the demilitarization of Sinai as a concrete concession that Egypt has made for the return of the peninsula, which was first captured by Israel in the 1956 war, then relinquished and recaptured in 1967.

'Deep, Deep Anxiety'

"There is a deep, deep anxiety, especially in military circles here, that if the peace treaty goes sour, one of the things that can happen is Egyptian troop movements into Sinai," an official said. "Sinai's demilitarization is one of the most important points of the peace: one of the most concrete things is that Sinai will be empty of troops. Otherwise, all we have is a contract."

Under annex one of the peace treaty, signed in March, 1979, the Sinai is to be divided into three zones, each with limits on Egyptian military and police presence.

In Zone A, a band about 35 miles (53 kilometers) wide, east of the canal and the Gulf of Suez, Egypt is restricted to one mechanized infantry division, including three mechanized infantry brigades, one armored brigade, seven field artillery battalions and up to 126 artillery pieces, 230 tanks, seven antiaircraft battalions with surface-to-air missiles, 126 anti-aircraft guns and 480 armored personnel vehicles. A ceiling of 22,000 personnel is set in this area.

Zone B, a wide band down the peninsula's center, is restricted to Egyptian border units of four battalions with light weapons and wheeled, not tracked, vehicles. A maximum of 4,000 personnel is permitted.

Zone C, along the Israeli border, is to be open to Egyptian civilian police and the multinational peacekeeping force. No Egyptian military is permitted, and the two Israeli-built air bases in it are to be used only by civilian aircraft.

Assassination Problem

The emphasis placed by Mr. Sharon on these limits reflects the rising anxiety in Israel as it approaches the April 25 date for relinquishing the remaining one-third of the Sinai.

After President Anwar Sadat's assassination and amid protests by militant Jewish settlers who want to hold the Sinai, acute nervousness is being expressed, even among government officials, about Egypt's ultimate intentions following the April withdrawal.

In addition, officials are anxious that Washington understand the limits of Israeli tolerance of any Egyptian infractions, since the United States is seen as the guarantor of the treaty.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin, Mr. Sharon and other officials have said repeatedly that Israel will keep its commitment to withdraw. But lesser figures in the government are urging a review of the pledge. Rabbi Haim Druckman, deputy minister of religious affairs and a member of the National Religious Party, is now in the United States, leading a group campaigning against the withdrawal.

The opponents' main argument is that Egypt cannot be trusted, and the settlers' resistance is expected to make their evacuation disorderly, perhaps violent. Some believe they must put up a show of fierce resistance to make the pullback appear to the world as a painful, traumatic step for Israel, a way of demonstrating how difficult it would be for a similar withdrawal from the West Bank, for example.

According to Israelis and Americans who have spoken recently with Egyptian officials, there is no evidence that Cairo is preparing to subvert the peace treaty.

On the contrary, President Hosni Mubarak has often expressed his commitment to its provisions, and analysts here tend to believe that if his government stays in power, there will be no immediate change. Egypt is militarily weak compared with Israel and would be no match for an Israeli assault.

Mr. Sharon said during his visit to Cairo last week that the atmosphere was excellent and that the peace process was on the right track.

United Press International

Urho Kekkonen, former president of Finland, pats a child on the head during a recent walk in one of Helsinki's parks.

Koivisto Takes Office in Finland, Vows Good Relations With Russia

The Associated Press

HELSINKI — Mauno Koivisto, 58, was sworn in Wednesday to become Finland's ninth president since it became independent in 1917.

In his speech after the ceremony, Mr. Koivisto said his central activity would be to "follow without any reservations the foreign policy line laid down by Presidents J.K. Paasikivi and Urho Kekkonen."

"The most important thing is that the neighborliness with the Soviet Union strengthen continuously, that Nordic cooperation develop from the traditional basis and that relations to all nations remain good," he said.

Mr. Kekkonen, 81, did not take part in the ceremonies at the Parliament house. He was forced from the office because of illness last October after more than 25 years as president.

"I want with all my heart and on behalf of the nation to thank my predecessor, President Urho Kekkonen for the great work he has done for our fatherland," Mr. Koivisto said. "For over a quarter of a century he has guided our nation with certainty and skill that has brought us security and integrity. Urho Kekkonen will stay in our history as a leader beyond comparison."

Mr. Koivisto, the Social Democratic Party candidate, won the election Tuesday in the first round ballot of electors.

Terrorism and Politics Plague Spain A-Plant

By Harry Debelius
International Herald Tribune

MADRID — A bomb exploded at the construction site of a nuclear power plant at Lemoniz, near the northern city of Bilbao, in March of 1978, the first major attack carried out by the Marxist-Leninist Basque separatist organization ETA (Basque Homeland and Liberty). The explosion, which killed two workmen, was destined to make the power station one of the costliest in the world.

Four years later, the power company building the Lemoniz complex, Iberduero, has had so many other installations blown up by ETA that its management warned this month that power cuts are practically inevitable in the near future in the Basque Country, the area for which the company is the main supplier.

With $1.53 billion already invested in the project, the owners face new administrative delays now that the Lemoniz plant is nearing completion at last.

The Basque regional government, which is walking a tightrope between the kind of pro-independence sentiments that keep the secessionist ETA alive and the conservative policies of the region's ruling Basque Nationalist Party, at first fought and won a battle in the regional parliament in favor of the nuclear plant. Then, in an about-face, it yielded to pressure for a referendum on the matter.

The president of the Basque regional government, Carlos Garaikoetxea, was convinced that, if given the chance, the majority of his people would approve putting the nuclear plant into operation, thus making it plain that the ETA, which claims to be carrying on a struggle for democratic rule, was working against the wishes of the Basque people.

But Spanish Premier Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo had ruled this out

NEWS ANALYSIS

months ago, when the question first came up. The premier's opinion was that any plan to subject major energy policy decisions to the referendum process was out of the question.

The government decided at a Cabinet meeting here Jan. 15 to turn down the request for a referendum and negotiations between the regional and national governments on the Lemoniz question were scheduled to resume after being interrupted in December

Apart from the direct investment at Lemoniz, the amount which Iberduero has had to spend in order to build the power station has been enormous.

For most of last year, work was halted at Lemoniz after the killing of the chief construction engineer, José María Ryan. Following that murder, it was a long time before the company could convince workers to get back on the job. ETA threatened to kill anyone who took Mr. Ryan's place. That delay reportedly cost the company $357 million.

As 1981 ended, Lemoniz was causing such a drain on the company that its board of directors reacted to the Basque government's referendum proposal with a public warning that further delays would oblige the company to make decisions "in the interest of the shareholders and employees." It was clear by that time that the Lemoniz project would be a liability unless it could benefit from ample government intervention.

There was speculation that the company's warning meant that it was ready to cut its losses by selling out to the local or national government, which, in that case, would presumably open the plant if only to show defiance against the leftist guerrillas.

However, both the Madrid and the Basque governments are opposed to nationalization. So, whatever solution is worked out will undoubtedly respect Iberduero's ownership as much as possible.

A little over a year ago the minister of industry and energy, Ignacio Bayón said to a committee of the Cortes that a one-year delay in putting a 1,000-megawatt power station into operation would mean having to import 1.4 million more tons of oil. The Lemoniz plant is designed to produce 1,860 megawatts.

One thing is certain: If Lemoniz is delayed much longer, or if it becomes a total loss, the Basque Country and the rest of Spain will have to find the 1,860 megawatts somewhere else and soon. The Basque provinces constitute one of the most heavily industrialized regions of Spain, yet they produce less than 5 percent of their energy needs.

Lemoniz alone, if and when it reaches full production, can provide 75 percent of the energy required in the Basque Country.

The solution that seems to be shaping up for the controversial power plant is the formation of a management consortium under the control of the regional government, with the participation of the national government, to handle the actual running of the installation, with Iberduero distributing the electricity produced.

That would offer at least a semblance of public control, and it would also furnish a better basis for establishing tight security. For the specter of a nuclear accident, deliberately provoked by the ETA, is more frightening than the mere presence of the plant.

Sean Bourke, 47, Is Dead in Ireland; Helped Soviet Spy Escape London Jail

The Associated Press

LONDON — Sean Bourke, 47, the Irishman who helped a Soviet espionage agent escape from a London prison in 1966, was found dead Tuesday in his home in Kilkee, Ireland. The cause of death was not known.

While serving a seven-year sentence for sending a bomb through the mails, Mr. Bourke met Soviet agent George Blake. He engineered Mr. Blake's escape and both men fled to Moscow. Mr. Bourke returned to Ireland 18 months later and the Irish government refused to have him extradited to Britain. His book, "The Springing of George Blake," was made into a film.

Gen. Charles Frost Craig

ASHEVILLE, North Carolina (UPI) — Brig. Gen. Charles Frost Craig, 86, died Saturday. He was serving as the commander of U.S. forces in Berlin when Checkpoint Charlie, the last stop before entering East Berlin, was named after him.

Edwin B. Dooley

NEW YORK (NYT) — Edwin B. Dooley, 76, an All-American quarterback at Dartmouth who became chairman of the New York State Athletic Commission and a three-term Republican member of Congress starting in 1956, died Monday.

William Huber

MILLBRAE, Calif. (UPI) — William Huber, 78, winner in 1928 of the first Congressional Medal of Honor to be awarded in peacetime, died Monday. He was decorated for rescuing several men from the burning hold of a Navy destroyer in Norfolk Harbor, Va.

FBI Retrieves 30 Indonesians Sold As Household Servants in California

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — The FBI says it has rescued more than 30 Indonesians who were smuggled into the United States, sold as indentured servants for $1,500 to $3,000 and given only room and board for about two years' domestic work.

More than 100 FBI and Immigration and Naturalization agents searched homes and businesses in Los Angeles and Beverly Hills Tuesday to take the aliens, most of them in the 20s to mid-30s and "not well educated," said an agent in the Los Angeles bureau.

Authorities planned to interview the Indonesians, who worked as gardeners, housekeepers and maids, to determine whether they were abused and how they were smuggled into the country.

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February 8 and 9, 1982 in Paris

The election of François Mitterrand and the subsequent Socialist victory in the French parliamentary elections clearly mark an important turning point for the French economy.

With the cooperation of the new Socialist government, the International Herald Tribune has organized a conference designed to help senior executives of foreign companies judge how the new administration's policies will affect their company's activities and investment in France. ***Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy*** will open this meeting on "New French Economic Policies," to be held February 8 and 9 at the Intercontinental Hotel in Paris.

The program will include presentations by ***Jacques Delors***, Finance Minister; ***Michel Jobert***, Minister of Foreign Trade; ***Michel Rocard***, Minister of Planning and Regional Development; ***Nicole Questiaux***, Minister of Social Policy; ***Pierre Dreyfus***, Minister of Industry; ***Jean Auroux***, Minister of Labour; ***André Chandernagor***, Minister delegated to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in charge of European Affairs; and ***Laurent Fabius***, Minister delegated to the Finance Minister, in charge of the Budget, as well as ***Jacques Attali***, Special Counsellor to the President; ***Bernard Attali***, President of D.A.T.A.R., the French government's regional development agency; ***Christian Goux***, Chairman of the Economic and Finance Committee of the National Assembly, and ***Thierry de Montbrial***, Director of the French Institute of Foreign Relations.

Additional insights on various aspects of doing business in France will be provided by ***André Bergeron***, Secretary General of the "Force Ouvrière" trade union, by a panel of international bankers and by a panel of industrialists. The former will include ***Hervé de Carmoy***, General Manager of the Midland Bank Ltd.; ***Jean Deflassieux***, Director of International Affairs, Crédit Lyonnais, and ***Edouard Velten***, Advisor to the Board of Executive Directors, Bayerische Vereinsbank. The industrialists' panel, to be chaired by ***David McGovern***, President of the American Chamber of Commerce in France, will include: ***Rudolph Boniface***, Chairman of Ford France; ***Jean Gandois***, Chairman of Rhône-Poulenc; ***Jean-Luc Lagardère***, Chairman of Matra; ***Bernard Lathière***, President of Airbus Industries, and ***Yves Ragougneau***, President of Sony France.

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Dressing for Warmth With New 'Longies'

By Nina Hyde
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — When the Cincinnati Bengals creamed the San Diego Chargers in Cincinnati earlier this month in one of the coldest games ever — wind chill of the equivalent of minus 59 degrees — both teams were wearing long underwear. So was much of the crowd. For good reason.

"The most important layer is the first layer," says Dr. Murray Hamlet, *director of the Experimental* Pathology Division and Cold Research of the Army's Research Institute of *Environmental Medicine*.

While the Bengals wear every variety, many amateur athletes are becoming selective about their long johns. The old red and itchy union suit has evolved into a sophisticated and scientifically engineered range of garments. Some of the designs are so attractive that they're apt to show up as outer — rather than under — wear in the poshest ski lodges.

The essential thing in winter is keeping the skin dry, and the synthetic fiber polypropylene does it best, Hamlet says. "It transfers the moisture and the skin stays dry. And it is very durable. If the moisture is moved away from the body and the evaporative cooling occurs some distance from the skin, the clothing feels warm and the skin stays dry."

Henry Barksdale, an owner of Moss Brown & Co., Washington specialists in running and outdoor gear, first learned of the Norwegian-made Lifa body wear — developed for Norway's cross-country ski team — *from a friend who* went cross-country skiing in Norway three years ago.

Active and Passive

Barksdale, who has been running this winter in freezing temperatures, wears a Lifa top and bottom and a Gore-tex running suit. He recommends Lifa as strictly for active sports.

"For watching a football game the old-fashioned underwear like Duofold is better."

Damart, the mail-order warm underwear specialists, may have been the first with totally synthetic long underwear. Their Thermolactyl styles were introduced in Europe 25 years ago and have been sold in this country for 12 years. Damart currently outfits climbing expeditions to Mount Everest, Olympic bobsledders, and several U.S. football teams.

The Thermolactyl women's slip, which originated in Europe, is starting to sell so well in the United States the company is about to introduce camisoles, half slips and nightgowns in the same synthetic.

Jeffery Pinkard, specialist in warm underwear at Washington's Eddie Bauer store, finds little difference in the several brands of synthetic underwear the store sells.

Wool also wicks moisture away from the skin, although not as well as synthetics, according to Hamlet. Wool undergarments were, of course, standard winter gear, before central heating, and there are still many women who will never give up their "woolies." With the energy crisis and lower inside temperatures, underwear — of some variety — has become essential for many men and women.

"Wool is most people's concept of warm underwear," says Sandra Goldenberg of Hanro, whose factories in Switzerland make some of the finest silk, cotton and woolknit underwear. It is also less expensive than silk.

Silk underwear, however, is growing more popular because of its luxurious feel and lack of bulk. Goldenberg considers silk warmer than wool, "but it really all depends on the layering one does."

How to Beat The Weather

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Dr. Murray Hamlet, just back from a lecture tour in Nepal, offers these cold-weather tips:

- Skip fancy jewelry; metal conducts cold. Earrings are the greatest problem, and pierced earrings particularly conduct cold to the ears.
- Metal eyeglass frames not only conduct cold but separate the ear from the head. Those who wear glasses are more prone to frostbite of the ears than those who wear contact lenses or have perfect vision.
- Suspenders are better than tight belts, which may hamper circulation of warm, moist air.
- Thick soles, or anything that you can stand on to get you off the snow or cold sidewalk — even a piece of corrugated cardboard — help a lot.
- Men should shave at night, to give facial oils a chance to return. Shaving peels off the outer layer of skin and in dry, cold air, results in raw and dried skin. Use a hand cream on the face. Growing a beard is helpful only in that it keeps one from shaving.
- A thimbleful of olive oil in the last rinse when washing woolens keeps wool from scratching.
- And this, above all, says Hamlet: Forget alcoholic drinks or drugs as they may curb shivering, the involuntary mechanism that produces heat. "Drinking when it is cold," says Hamlet, "is like shooting yourself in the foot."

A 'Superb' Saint Laurent Show

By Hebe Dorsey
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Paris was drowning in fashion nostalgia Wednesday, what with Yves Saint Laurent celebrating his house's 20th anniversary in the morning, Hubert de Givenchy his 30th in the afternoon and French Vogue marking 50 years *of fashion photography with an* exhibition at the Musée Jacquemart André.

The morning saw about 700 people packed in the gilded Napoleon III salon of the Intercontinental Hotel and breaking loose at the end into a standing ovation for Saint Laurent. Everybody was there, from fashion empress Diana Vreeland — who flew in from New York and declared the collection "superb" — to Lord Snowdon (covering for British Vogue), who did not enjoy being the most photographed photographer. This was not his first time at Saint Laurent's, but it might well be the last one, he said, with a pained look at his colleagues' flashes.

In the supercharged atmosphere of a first-class premiere (courtesy of manager Pierre Berge, who also happens to own a theater), the audience was waiting to see what Saint Laurent was going to do. But, deep down, they were prepared to love it, not only because of his 20 years of peerless contribution to fashion, but because he has become something of a cult figure.

Against an altarlike backdrop of white orchids and callas, in an almost religious silence, Saint Laurent became the high priest of fashion, talking to Saint Laurent, with everybody listening in and loving it.

What they loved best was that he seems to be the eternal winner, the most French of all French designers, with the innate tact, restraint and sense of proportions that is known, for lack of a better word, as style. From the moment the show opened, it was clear that, once more, Saint Laurent was going to leave every other designer well behind.

Though he had said he would only parade his main themes, he did add a new garment — the spencer suit that is sure to become his next best seller. Young and pretty, it is a very short, pointed jacket similar to what stewards wear on chic liners. Saint Laurent opened with a black one over black-and-white checked pants, then over a very short skirt (all skirts are well above the knees), and added several variants, including sharp orange (Paloma Picasso's favorite) and hard blue. The evening spencer suit was black, with black or white satin lapels.

All were worn with high heels, and camisoles of tucked chiffon, white pique or silvery sequins. Despite the occasional touches of color, it was clear that, for Saint Laurent, black is beautiful but black and white is even better. The little boater hats, white camelias in the back of chignons, and gold belts and buttons, were homage to Chanel, whom Saint Laurent has always loved. So were a long string of black little dresses, with crisp white collars and cuffs.

The other Saint Laurent themes were there — tunics over short black skirts, four-pocketed safari jackets, pristine shirtwaist dresses, rajah suits and sexy tutu dresses. The most attractive evening look was the draped satin sheaths caught at the hips with huge plaques of fake diamonds or rubies, and worn with Art Deco diamond bangles.

A man with an uncanny sense of what women will want next, Saint Laurent — who knows that the best parties are now being given at home — delivered splendid at-home outfits: simple blouses worn with elaborate skirts encrusted with colorful patchwork.

Chic too, but more sedate, Givenchy also packed them in, between in the gilt walls of the Grand Hotel — same Napoleon III vintage. But whereas Saint Laurent comes across as everybody's designer (that is, given the right body and pocketbook) Givenchy is more remote, with a certain arrogance that only the very rich can put up with.

For him, too, it was remembrances of things past — as well as updating past successes. So he had the new chemise, the long sophisticated blouson and the new evening look — a romantic, ruffled story harking back to the days when Audrey Hepburn was starring in "Sabrina" and "Breakfast at Tiffany's."

Charle Gerl (2)

Saint Laurent's satin sheath (left), suit with spencer jacket.

Stage: 'A Funny Thing' Almost Is

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — "He was a popular hero more than a comic. He was cheeky because he was a genius. . . . He was flashiness perfected and present in all things visible and invisible — the common, cheap and mean parodied and seized on as a style of life. . . . Hardly a week passes when I don't miss his pointing star among us."

Thus John Osborne, in his recent autobiography, on Max Miller, and though Osborne has always been the first to deny that his Archie Rice in "The Entertainer" was the failed mirror-image of Miller, there's not a lot of doubt that Max's influence on the legitimate theater was probably greater than that of any other music hall comedian of the day.

Laurence Olivier and Kenneth Tynan were among the first to mourn his death in 1963, both remarking that in a time of increasing mechanization Max was one of the last to live really dangerously on stage. As he used to say, "There'll never be another. When I'm dead and gone, lady, this game's over."

Max has been dead and gone for the best part of 20 years, and the music hall game is indeed long over; but now, to the stage of the Fortune Theatre, comes "Here's a Funny Thing," a semi-solo show written by R.W. Shakespeare (No, lady, not *that* Bill Shakespeare) in which John Barndon, aided only by a somewhat recalcitrant pianist, attempts to bring Max back to the boards. Physically the resemblance is not that great, but then, if Barndon is not in real life much like Max Miller, neither was Max Miller.

He was born Thomas Henry Sargent in the slums of Brighton in November, 1895, acquiring his *new name after his wife saw a Max* Factor poster on the back of a bus. And though the gaudy splendor of *the white trilby and the flowered* suit was to become his stagemark, the real Max was much more like *the rather down-at-heel old* trouper we meet in the first act here, clutching his sandwiches and *cursing Val Parnell*.

Parnell, it will be recalled, was the Palladium manager who, having allowed Jack Benny to do 15 minutes during a 1950 Royal Variety Show, tried to haul Miller off after a mere five. Treating this as an affront to his patriotism rather than his professionalism, Miller stayed on to do the full 15; backstage afterward, a livid Parnell told him he would never work the Palladium again. "Mr. Parnell," said Miller, "you are ten years and £200,000 too late." He had made his fortune, and was happy to retire on it to Brighton — except, of course, that public demand brought him back to the Palladium for a triumphal farewell two years later.

Contrary to popular belief (including Osborne's), Miller was not Jewish, and his humor was rooted instead in a kind of hard-edged neutrality. At a time of predominantly northern comics he was a southerner, and at a time of fundamentally cosy entertainment he was ruthless, waspish, invulnerable and very funny. In the course of an eccentric career he once filmed *with Gielgud (in "The Good Companions")* and topped the bill at every palace of varieties in the land. He was a seaside postcard brought to life, a stick of Brighton rock made flesh, and to see him whole you had to see him live.

Barndon manages, in the second half, an adequate impression and, in the first half, a sketchy stage biography. I'm inclined to wish he had developed the first half further, for it is there that we begin to see the contrasts between Thomas Henry Sargent and Max Miller at their most interesting.

* * *

When *"The Sound of Music"* opened at the Apollo Victoria last August, I was careful to arrange my summer holiday so as to avoid it. A thin, not to say skeletal, week for new productions, coupled with *the inescapable fact that the tills* are still alive with the sound of singing nuns and Petula Clark, has, *however, forced me belatedly* toward that bizarre entertainment, and I have to report that it is not nearly as bad as I had feared. On the contrary, it is a great deal worse.

The show is the most schmalzily objectionable of all the Rodgers and Hammerstein musical collaborations; in almost every other, the seedy cornball sentimentality of Rodgers' music was counteracted to some extent by the icier urban intelligence of Hammerstein, who was to become Sondheim's great tutor and friend. But by the time (1959) of "The Sound of Music," Hammerstein was dying of cancer and the show painfully reflects his weakness. Instead of the chilly brilliance of a lyric like "You Have to Be Carefully Taught" ("South Pacific," 1949), we get references to "larks who are learning to pray" — *presumably in some combined* aviary and seminary.

It is fractionally to the credit of Petula Clark that she manages to get through the show without breaking into fits of uncontrollable giggles, something I have to admit I failed to do. Michael Jayston, playing von Trapp, has the grace to look deeply embarrassed even when not required to sing. Only Honor Blackman as the countess truly gets away with the evening, largely because she sensibly behaves like royalty opening some peculiarly underprivileged church fete.

It is, I fear, a collector's evening, not least because it has been staged in a cinema where the stage apparently allows for only two kinds of choreography — the kind where you line the cast up in a *straight footlights row from left to* right according to height, and the kind where you let them move very *slowly either off or onto the stage*.

It would be nice to think that this production, which manages to be simultaneously tacky and extravagant, rather like the Tower of London reconstructed in marshmallow, would put an end to the current London theatrical vogue for reviving very old musicals very badly, but if you believe that, you doubtless have already enrolled your lark in a religious training establishment.

Moviemaker Will Complete Natalie Wood's Last Film

The Associated Press

HOLLYWOOD — *The science-fiction movie "Brainstorm," which* Natalie Wood was filming when she died, will be completed, according to production director Jack Grossberg.

The *filming of the $12.5-million picture was suspended after* Wood drowned Nov. 29 off Santa Catalina Island, where she had been cruising with her husband, actor Robert Wagner, and actor Christopher Walken, *who also stars in the film*.

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer had discussed the possibility of shelving the film, much of which was shot in North Carolina. But Grossberg said *Tuesday that production will resume Feb. 8 with all further filming in* Hollywood.

Wood was scheduled for only three more days of shooting, but her remaining scenes were said to be among the most important in the film.

Ira David Wood, a Raleigh, N.C., actor-director who plays Natalie Wood's lover in the movie, said studio executives decided to resume production when director Douglas Trumbull convinced the studio he had enough footage of the actress to complete the film.

"Brainstorm" is a story about a research scientist, played by Walken, who invents a device that transmits emotions and thoughts from one person to another.

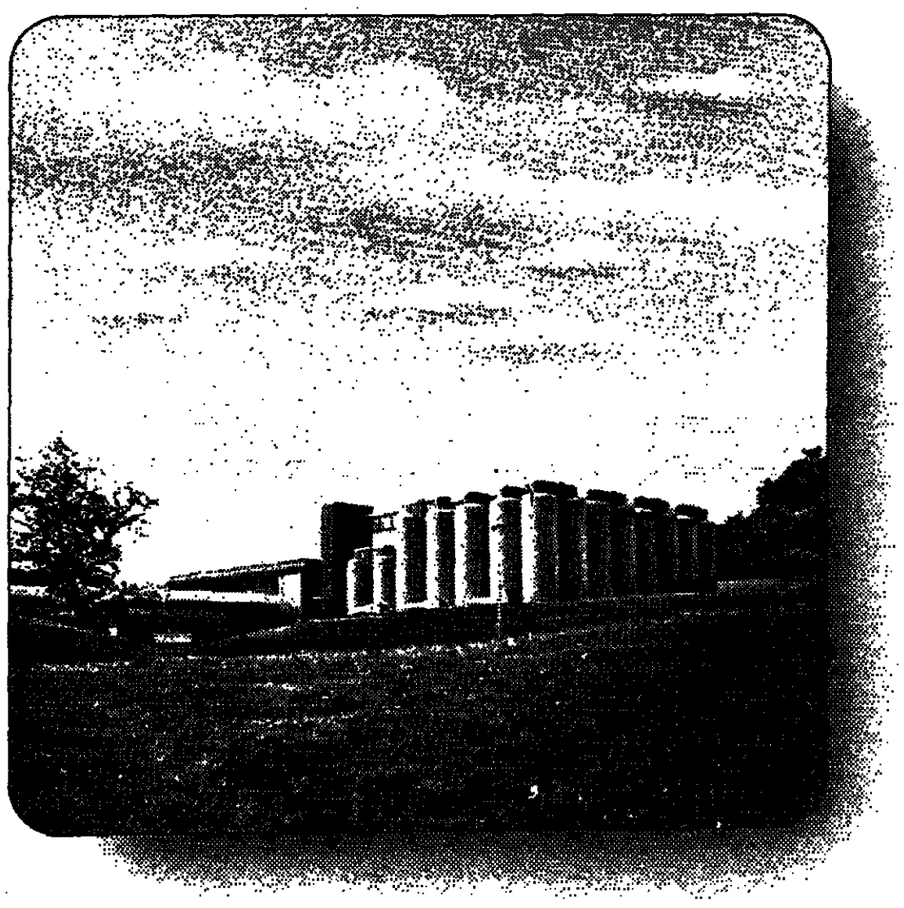
MGM expects most of the remaining photography to be completed within 17 days after production resumes, said Paula Wyrick of the film office of the North Carolina Department of Commerce. The premiere is tentatively scheduled for next Christmas, she added.

No trouble brewing for Whitbread

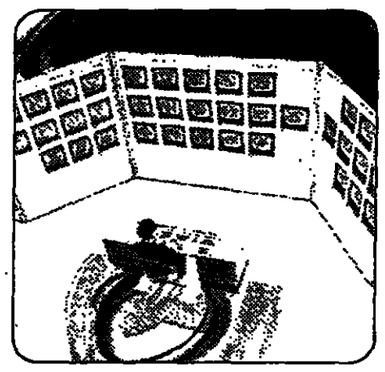
When Whitbread – one of Britain's leading brewery companies – decided to build a new brewery at Magor near Newport in South Wales, they naturally turned to Philips for process control instrumentation. With similar process controls already in service at their Luton and Samlesbury breweries, Whitbread could be confident there would be no trouble brewing at Magor. In fact, the first barrels of beer from the new brewery were delivered to Whitbread outlets in less than six months after our engineers started installing the equipment.

Philips process control instrumentation and weighing systems were selected not only for their accuracy and proven reliability but also for their ability to interface readily with the microterminals and central computer that handle the sequence control and supervisory functions. Grist hopper and yeast cream loads are monitored by Philips electronic weighing systems and 25 analog process controllers – each with computer set-point control – are mounted in a central console for monitoring and controlling process parameters like liquid level, temperature, pressure, flowrate, specific gravity etc., especially in the critical activities of wort chilling and fermentation.

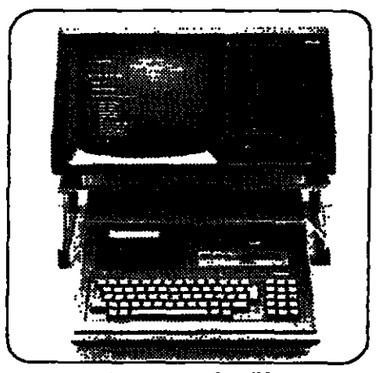
In this way, the control functions are distributed so that the critical control loops will remain operational in the event of computer failure, and total plant stoppage is avoided. Modular construction and a complete range of control units, displays and transducer-transmitters enable Philips control systems to be tailored for any industrial process. More than that, Philips is a multi-technology company with the corporate capability and innovative expertise to resolve industrial problems of any magnitude anywhere in the world. Process automation is one example. Here are a few more.



International business communications. The Royal Dutch/Shell Company has automated its private telecommunications network with a Philips dual-processor DS-714 Message/Data Switching system. The network connects main centres in The Hague, Holland and London, U.K. with sales offices, refineries, warehouses and laboratories in over 100 countries; the system's inherent flexibility permitting an increase in network traffic volume to many millions of characters per day. Philips has also supplied computerised EBX8000 telephone systems to the Shell offices in The Hague and London as the nucleus of an integrated private telephone network between the two centres. No less than 11,500 telephone extensions are connected into the network to provide instant, convenient international voice communications.



Saudi Arabia. A Philips closed circuit television system, comprising 56 cameras and 37 monitors, is used for security surveillance in and around the new customs complex at Riyadh International Airport. The strategically-sited cameras are linked to a master control desk in the central security room, from where each camera can be panned, tilted, zoomed and monitored remotely. An alarm system, together with appropriate signalling, has also been integrated into the master control desk. The project was supplied by Philips Direct Export Division and installed by the Philips agent in Saudi Arabia: Messrs. Rajab and Silsilah.



Personal computer. Small businesses, company executives and professional people will find Philips P2000 personal computer simple to operate, flexible in application and inexpensive. The P2000 can be used with a professional display monitor (with disk drives) or with a domestic TV set. It can even be linked to a mainframe system. Plug-in program modules and disks prepare the P2000 for various office tasks such as word processing, accounting, records handling and colour video graphics. BASIC and PASCAL compilers allow software specialists to produce tailor-made programs, while a step-by-step instruction manual enables people who have never had direct contact with a computer before to be using the P2000 within a matter of hours. Data may be read and stored on mini-cassettes or a mini-floppy disk. There is also a choice between a 25 character-per-second daisy wheel printer with a high quality typeface or an 80 cps-matric printer for faster work.

Write for more information to your local Philips organization or to Philips, C.M.S.D.-Marketing Communications, VOp, Room 22, Eindhoven, Holland.

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PHILIPS

Philips working with business management

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 6 Thursday, January 28, 1982

The State of the Union

In his first State of the Union address, President Reagan proposed a fundamental shift in the division of responsibility between federal and state governments. The issue here is the degree of local and regional variation in its basic social and civic standards that the United States considers proper.

Mr. Reagan's plan appears to invite retrogression toward far wider inequities among states, with a massive withdrawal of federal authority and federal standards. He is correct in saying that the present webbing of rules drawn up in Washington, and the manifold conditions attached to the money sent from Washington, are sometimes inefficient and frequently annoying to state officials. But that is hardly the whole reality of the relationship, or even the greater part of it.

To form a balanced judgment on this dubious plan, it is useful to recall the United States of a generation ago and the enormous disparities tolerated then between the standards of social protection in the poor states and the rich ones — or the generous ones. Many of those disparities have been greatly mitigated over the past several decades. In some considerable part it is the result of the great mobility of the American population, and the national development of the economy. But one crucial part of the explanation is the many kinds of federal money sent into the states with many kinds of federal requirements for the services that it supported.

Mr. Reagan does not think that a reversion to the practices of the bad old days would be a danger. With reforms like reapportionment and the Voting Rights Act, he said, community practices will genuinely represent community ideas of decency and good sense. In these matters, Mr. Reagan tends to think in terms of the very creditable example of California, which has been a leader among the states in its concern for its citizens.

But what about Texas, recently become quite rich and yet remaining remarkably mean in its treatment of the poor? Texas currently provides an indigent family of four the princely sum of $140 a month to live on. If there is no longer to be any federal money in, say, food stamps, the federal government is going to have trouble enforcing any limits on a state's inclination to cut back on them.

The case for national standards is both practical and moral. It would be grotesque to invite those states with a tradition of social conscience to take disproportionate burdens of the nation's poverty as helpless people fled to them from the penury of the less generous.

There's a direct connection betwen poverty and bad health. Is it not strange to argue, as the Reagan plan does, that health programs are inherently a federal responsibility but poverty is not? It is also quite true that the resources of this country are not spread equally across the 50 states. Some have much greater capacity than others to support social welfare and education. It is not at all clear that this new definition of federalism will actually lead to any real simplification of government. It can save money only through a general decline of standards. It hardly seems to lead, however, toward anything like a more perfect union.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Mikhail A. Suslov

Mikhail Suslov, the veteran Soviet politician who died (peacefully) on Monday at age 79, had, we suspect, a "dirty little secret." He was known as the Kremlin's chief ideologist, but this was a mask. He believed in power, the power of a self-appointed Communist Party elite. And why not? The party took him off the farm, educated him in its fashion, gave him work — he was hip-deep in the purges of the 1930s — gave him high office (the Central Committee from 1941, the Politburo from 1952) and then dignified as ideology the crude strictures he laid down to a succession of challengers of Kremlin orthodoxy: the Yugoslavs, the Chinese, Soviet dissidents, most recently the Poles.

Tall for a Russian, gaunt in visage, a familiar gray eminence hovering at the elbow of his better known peers for more than three decades, Mr. Suslov certainly looked the part of chief ideologist. But he was really something else: a diligent hatchet man, always ready to belabor the victim of the moment. He had to be something else for, by nearly universal account, ideology is a hollow force in his country, an object of neglect and contempt. No one could have sustained a high-flying career like his if he were held responsible for popular belief.

What, then, did Mikhail Suslov believe? What beliefs do stir or at least bind the tiny handful of people who rule the Soviet Union in the name of Communist ideology?

The permutations of faith in power are, of course, considerable. But perhaps the shrewd and durable Mikhail Suslov had an extra edge.

In the multi-ethnic Soviet Union, he was one of the few Politburo members entirely of the politically dominant Great Russian strain. It began to be noticed a while back that he was invariably the first person on the reviewing stand to rise for the national anthem. For some years observers have seen the Kremlin shading in theme and symbol from a reliance on revolutionary ideology to a reliance on a traditional, muscular, illiberal, ethnocentric Russian nationalism. So much for the Kremlin's chief ideologist.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Wasting Time

All day long, in game arcades and in front of the living room TV, millions of children fire off laser cannon till their trigger thumbs grow numb. Some play Defenders, Space Fury, Pac-Man and similar electronic games for hours on end. Time magazine estimates that in 1981, arcade players alone used up 75,000 man-years and 20 billion quarters. But their intensity is nothing compared with the mounting opposition. Moralists are on the march.

Say what you will about improving eye-hand coordination or learning about computers, no obvious benefit results from all those hours in front of the tube. The games are, in fact, addictive, as some fathers we know have discovered firsthand. But neither is there any obvious harm — which makes the opposition all the more worth pondering.

A New York woman, who is campaigning relentlessly for legal barriers, insists, "These games are corrupting our youth." Towns in New York, New Hampshire, California and Florida have passed ordinances to restrict teen-age use of the machines. The controversy over the lone law, passed by Mesquite, Tex., has worked its way clear up to the United States Supreme Court.

What is the electronic evil these crusaders fear? Gambling? There is none in the video games. Unwholesome surroundings? Implausible. Kids do not routinely go to pool halls to play, and as even critics complain, the games are now found in every pizza parlor and theater lobby. A waste of money? More plausible, particularly when the machines swallow up the kids' lunch money.

But these objections may all be rationalizations. What bugs many parents even more than a waste of money is to see their children waste time.

That is not, however, a sin original to video games. Some of us can still tell you what S-H-A-Z-A-M stood for in Captain Marvel stories. (If you must know, Solomon, Hercules, Atlas, Zeus, Archilles and Mercury.) *Our* parents lectured us about wasting time reading comic books. Others can remember flipping baseball cards or dressing storybook dolls. They, too, have heard the refrain: "Why not read a good book instead of wasting all that time?"

The children of an earlier generation probably heard the same thing when found reading "Captain Billy's Whiz-Bang." The children of a later generation hear it when they sit transfixed by television soap operas.

However virtuous their intent, the critics seem slow to recognize that crusading against *time wasters like video games is futile. There* is one skill that children of every generation master, a skill that only adults describe as wasting time. With or without video games, wasting time is a part, a good part, of what childhood is all about.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Rebirth of Euro-Communism

Polemical counterbombardment between Communists in Moscow and Communists in Rome has been so intense that any lingering doubts as to whether the split over Poland was for real must be settled forever. All this is interesting enough for students of Moscow's relations with the rest of world Communism. More important in the medium term for European politics is whether this act of defiance toward Moscow will give a new lease of life to the concept of Euro-Communism as practiced in Italy.

— From the Guardian (London).

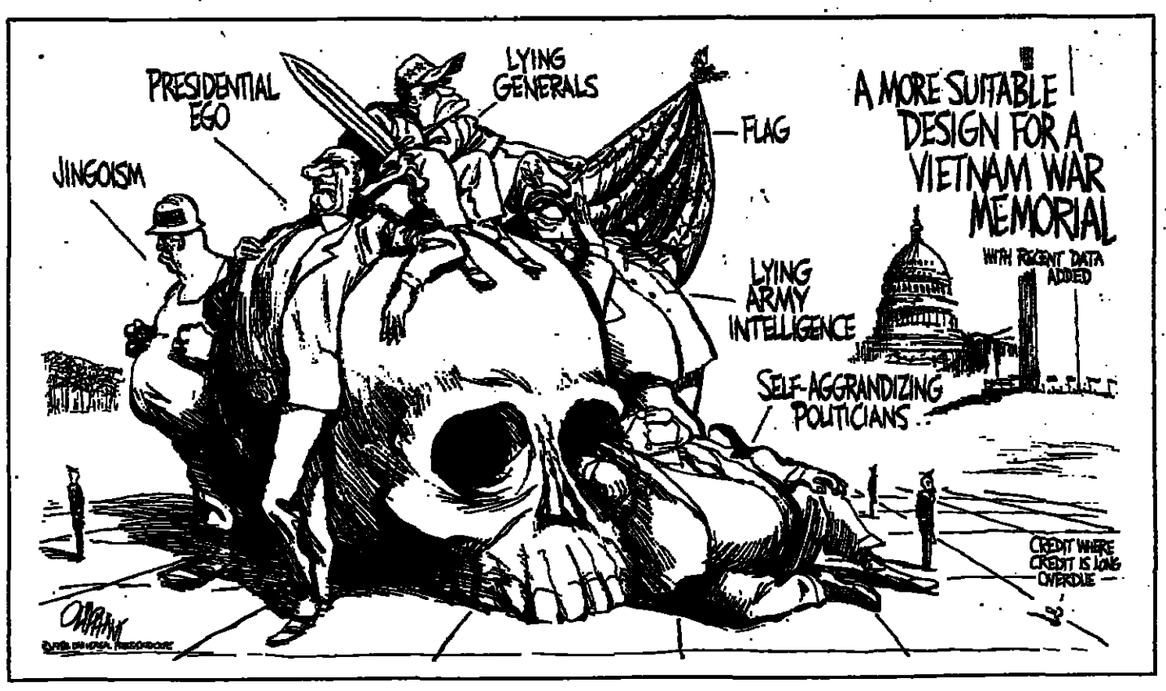
Jan. 28: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1907: 'Salome' Episode

NEW YORK — Nothing in the fields of art or ethics has ever stirred this city as it has been stirred by the "Salome" episode — by the action of the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company objecting to further performances of the Strauss-Wilde opera by the Conried Opera Company. Many sermons are being preached on the sacrilege and immorality of the performance and it is declared in some quarters that the theme as handled by author and composer is one that should not be touched upon outside of works by Professor Krafft-Ebbing and other specialists on paranoia. But musicians are disposed to rally around Mr. Conried because of the genius recognized in the Strauss music.

1932: Depression Legislation

WASHINGTON — President Hoover has signed the $500-million appropriation bill for the initial subscription to the $2-billion Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the keystone arch in his economic program to lift American business from the rut of depression. The president denied European rumors that the United States was inclining toward inflation through a creation of the corporation. He took a firm stand against any currency expansion, but he favored broadening the rediscount powers of the Federal Reserve banks to liberalize credit. Scores of applications already have been received at the Treasury Department for loans from the new Reconstruction Corporation.



Do 'Plumbers' Deserve a Chance . . .

By Stansfield Turner

WASHINGTON — President Reagan has established new controls to curtail leaks of classified government information. The White House ordered officials throughout the government to get clearance before talking with reporters about national-security matters. And Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger is instituting lie-detector tests to ferret out leakers.

The various news media are not providing the public a balanced response to these commendable efforts. They are telling us that inhibitions on public servants will result in a less-well-informed press and hence a less-well-informed public, that no such system of controls has ever worked anyway, and that the government will continue to leak when it wants to for its own advantages.

What is missing is a discussion of the damage done through unauthorized leaks.

First, there is the endangering of our sources of intelligence information. We may spend billions of dollars developing a new technical system for collecting data, then give away the secret for countering it. We may endanger the life of a foreign agent who is taking risks at our request and on our behalf. Perhaps, even more important, by lessening *confidence in our ability* to protect our agents we reduce the probability that we will be able to recruit the agents today whom we will need in the future.

Handicap

Second, we do direct damage to our foreign policy, and our military readiness, by tipping our hand or describing our capabilities. Perhaps the most significant element here is that we are often denied opportunities to take foreign-policy initiatives just because the risk of a leak is so high.

In my opinion, one of the key *reasons that the hostage-rescue* raid into Iran did not succeed was the perceived necessity for extreme measures to prevent leaks during the planing process. Even at that, the fact that an action of some sort was under way with respect to the hostages was beginning to be perceived by reporters by the time the raid took place.

Leaks of security information are the single most serious handicap to our foreign policy within our government. Certainly, leaks are the greatest problem that our intelligence agencies face.

Most presidents have had to face this issue. Some have made valiant attempts to control leaks, and some of those attempts have been unlawful. President Reagan's approach is certainly neither doomed to failure nor unlawful. He deserves a trial period to demonstrate that his new controls will not be abused by overclassification or by selective leaks.

One reason it is worth giving the president's plan a try is that the dangers of controls are being grossly exaggerated. What do leaks accomplish for our country? They often simply advance the time at which the public will be informed and, in so doing, preempt or destroy a foreign-policy initiative. Or they release some detail of classified data that is well beyond the *interest or comprehension* of the general public.

For instance, when our hostages were being held in Iran, there were particular threats against those whom the Iranians identified as having been with the CIA. Two major newspapers in this country published detailed descriptions of how to distinguish a CIA person from other embassy employees, based on records that the Iranian captors held.

I wrote to the editors and complained that the American public hardly needed the specifics in this instance, and that lives might be at stake. Both editors responded that it was their duty to publish such information despite its irrelevance to informing our public.

The principal argument for not discouraging the illegal practice of leaking is that someone will uncover another Watergate by this means. That is a risk, but would a set of controls such as the president has established dissuade either a Woodward-and-Bernstein team or a Deep Throat from doing what they each did?

Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein provided a valuable public service through their reporting for The Washington Post, but the popularity of investigative reporting, and of whistle-blowing, has risen too high. There is little question that the public interest today lies on the side of curbing the excesses of unauthorized leaks to which we have subjected ourselves. Let's give the president's plan a fair trial and wish him luck.

Stansfield Turner, a former Navy admiral, was the CIA director during the Carter administration. He is now a consultant on international affairs. He wrote this article for The Los Angeles Times.

. . . Or Must They Be Stopped?

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Official Washington is currently suffering from one of its periodic outbreaks of leakomania. As always, *because the problem has* been exaggerated, the solution has become the problem.

More than a score of administration officials have been humiliated by the Carlucci Chastity Test. This lie-detection examination, which demeans both giver and taker, is designed not so much to discover who leaked national security secrets but to intimidate any government official who dares to reveal or help avoid potential political embarrassments.

The CCT is the brainwashing child of Frank Carlucci, who has long been to Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger what Frank Nitti was to Al Capone — a permanent underboss, an enforcer of that combination of lockjaw and lockstep that helps insiders combat their insecurities. It is the first priority of the new NSC chief, "Judge" Clark.

With all due piety, the crackdown on internal dissent is being conducted in the name of national security. People on the inside often confuse national security with memos routinely stamped "secret." They equate the secrets that protect the nation (location of deterrents, and the methods the CIA uses to learn what is happening in Tripoli) with the secrecy that endangers the nation by cloaking the development of policy. Much *secrecy, like much welfare, is not* directed to the truly needy.

Self-hypnosis then begins, as sycophants begin to extend the president's righteous worry about genuine security leaks with his irritation at seeing the contents of his State of the Union address in print before he delivers it. When Reagan began his bimonthly news conference last week with a crack about leaks, he was kidding — but he wasn't kidding.

Spirit Returns

When Lyndon Johnson became enraged at leaks, he would change his mind so as to make the leaks inaccurate — and thus was controlled by leakers. When Richard Nixon caught leakomania, he launched the plumbers operation in Room 16 of the Executive Office Building. I went past that basement office the other day. The room number has been removed, but the spirit may be coming back.

An administration that makes extensive use of polygraphs on its own people is a short step from wiretaps. And wiretaps on government sources soon slop over to wiretaps on media outlets; that is how the solution becomes the problem.

The Carlucci-Clark plumbing operation is not directed at those *who want to weaken U.S. defense* by leaking genuine secrets; such disservicemen are better thwarted by "bigot lists" and other counterespionage devices with which Carlucci is familiar.

In effect, the New Plumbers are out to scare other Reagan officials — many of them troubled hard-liners — into silence.

How can Reagan be saved from the ravages of leakomania? How can he be shown that his legitimate concern for protecting the truly needy secret must not be perverted into a chilling operation that undermines national policy-making?

One way is ridicule; I have already asked an antiques dealer to search for a chastity belt to send to Carlucci. Another way is for the press to accept the challenge and to urge officials to drive the plumbers batty.

Therefore, send your policy-development leaks to your favorite reporter, through a cutout, if necessary, to defeat the polygraph. My own Washington address is 1000 Connecticut Avenue — no zip code needed for leaks. For starters, let's have the memcon on Al Haig's secret meeting with Fidel Castro's vice president.

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The Frustration of Denazification

By Tom Bower

LONDON — Tens of thousands of government documents recently released in Washington and London prove conclusively that, despite presidential directives, Germany was not as denazified after World War II as public opinion believed. Equally disconcerting, the documents show that a disturbingly large number of German war criminals remained unprosecuted and unpunished by the Allies and settled down to comfortable lives in western Germany.

On Oct. 25, 1942, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill issued their first major statement on Nazi war crimes and atrocities in occupied Europe. "Retribution for these crimes," promised Churchill, "must henceforth take its place among the major purposes of the war."

On the face of it, this and later, more detailed declarations could leave no doubt that Allied policy after the war was to hunt down and prosecute those who had masterminded and carried out the cold-blooded murder of more than 12 million innocent people.

The recently released government documents show, however, that these pledges were willfully and cynically betrayed by those charged with their implementation and that the British were by far the worst offenders.

Futile Deaths

Their casual and more lenient attitude toward the Nazis effectively undermined those U.S. officials who idealistically attempted to fulfill the wartime promises.

To their anger, the Americans discovered that wanted Nazis had found comfortable sanctuary in the neighboring British zone. But, overall, both countries betrayed those who died in the struggle against Nazism in the belief that victory would be followed by justice.

The raw statistics alone tell the tale. At the very least, 150,000 Germans are known to have been directly involved in the "final solution" and other policies resulting in the murders.

Although most of the surviving murderers fled to the West, the Allies managed to convict only 5,000, compared to the 30,000 convicted in East European countries.

Contrary to the self-delusory and harmful myth that tens of thousands of Nazi war criminals fled to South America, unpalatable evidence is now available to show that the majority of the wanted men were the intended beneficiaries of an officially sanctioned blind eye to murder.

The cause of the postwar failure was a calamitous mixture of lack of interest, lethargy, disbelief about the extent of German crimes and deliberate sabotage by public officials.

Reviewing the situation, Patrick Dean, later to become British ambassador to Washington, warned his superiors of "the possibility of a real fiasco, with serious political consequences."

The consequence was not only the presence of sadistic torturers on the streets of Munich and Frankfurt, but also of the more menacing reality that seriously incriminated Germans had not been removed from influential positions in German society.

Teachers and professors who had emphasized the glories of Nazism and the value of Hitler's racial theories were reappointed to teach the postwar generation.

Judges who had passed death sentences for trivial offenses such as kissing an Aryan girl had their appointments reconfirmed.

Doctors who had sent the infirm to euthanasia institutions to be murdered remained unmolested as the neighborhood general practicioner. Gestapo and SS officers, deeply implicated in terrible crimes, were recruited to rebuild Germany's police forces.

The same civil servants who had willingly served Hitler were nearly all reappointed.

In the industrial Ruhr Valley, it all seems to have been the result of a determined conspiracy by the British, who were determined to resume their prewar relations with German industrialists and bankers and who, in contravention of Allied policy, ignored the Germans' criminal relationship with the Third Reich.

Interference

Senior British officials united in preventing their American counterparts from prosecuting their German friends as war criminals. Instead, the Germans were reemployed in senior positions throughout the German economy, with their fortunes intact and their influence increased.

Among the many who profited from the divided Allies was Hermann Abs, now chairman of Germany's largest bank, the Deutsche Bank. Before the war, he was a partner of Delbruck Schickler, the bank that held Hitler's private account, and he represented the Nazi government at the Bank for International Settlements. During the war, Abs was intimately involved in his bank's plunder of European industry, the management of factories employing slave labor and the bank's financing of I.G. Farben's synthetic-fuel factory at the Auschwitz extermination camp.

Although Abs still maintains that he knew nothing about the "final solution," American officers in postwar Germany were determined to prosecute him as a war criminal. Frustratingly, they could not arrest him because Bank of England officials had already appointed him to rebuild the German banking system.

With studied charm, Abs recently pronounced a wry epitaph on Allied efforts to purge his country: "Dissension between the Allies was one of the features of postwar policy." An exhausted Richard Bronson on the staff of John J. McCloy, American High Commissioner for Germany, wrote in his valediction: "British indifference and antagonism defeated the American program."

Tom Bower is author of the book "The Pledge Betrayed." This article was contributed to The New York Times.

Moscow's Third Schism

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — Only six weeks after its untimely demise, Solidarity has won its first posthumous victory in Moscow. The Kremlin's excommunication of the Italian Communist Party is indisputable proof of the Polish independent union's main thesis: that Marxism reigns and governs only through violence, insult and injury.

The only difference between Warsaw and Rome is that the Kremlin cannot send its tanks to the Eternal City, only the prose of its faithful Pravda.

The Dec. 13 putsch in Warsaw that did away with Solidarity also triggered the coup de grace to what was still being called Euro-Communism, which was the notion that Communism and democracy were compatible.

Already badly shaken by the divisions within its movement after the Soviet interventions in Cambodia and Afghanistan, Euro-Communism could not survive the Warsaw coup. And at the same time, the basic dogma of all Communism — the dictatorship of the proletariat — died in Poland. The proletariat is imprisoned there so the dictatorship can rule without hindrance.

The excommunication of the Italian Communist Party is not the end but the beginning of a series of events that may be considered the third schism of the modern Communist movement.

Ideological

But the denunciations of Tito in 1948 and Mao in 1961 were provoked by rejection of Moscow's political domination, and without raising the slightest doubt as to the value of the Soviet system as a model. This time, however, the divorce is ideological. The Italian Communist Party has formally rejected "real Socialism" as a model.

If Moscow's reaction to the Italian party's analysis was inevitable, the violence of the Pravda article came as a surprise. And that in itself is unusual because Pravda reached into its glossary of extraordinary terms and used the language of the preceding schisms, those always followed by a divorce.

The Italian party has taken a daring step in disputing Moscow's privileged position in the world and in history. And Moscow is making it clear that it is prepared to pay the price to let it be known that it considers this step intolerable.

And the cost of a break with the biggest Communist party in the Western world may well be a domino effect on the Spanish and Finnish parties, of condemnation by the Japanese, Dutch and British Communists, and of striking at the heart of the international pacifist movement, currently silenced by the Polish putsch.

There is above all the threat of the more complete isolation of the French Communist Party. The party's leader, Georges Marchais, now has only one ally left on his pro-Soviet line, the Portuguese Stalinist Alvaro Cunhal.

Embarrassment

The French Communists participate in a government led by the Socialist Party, which has been the most virulent critic of dictatorships throughout the world — this despite the embarrassing affair of the gas deal with the Soviet Union. And the Socialists will not allow the four Communist ministers in the French government to remain silent over the Soviet violation of international relations and democratic procedures in the Kremlin's attack on the Italian party.

But what sort of links can exist between the French and Italian Communist Parties, when the Communist-led French labor federation CGT constantly assails the Polish union Solidarity, while the Italian union CGIL, presided over by Luciano Lama, a member of the Communist Party, announces that it will finance the activities of the clandestine sector of Solidarity in Poland?

The timing of the Pravda article, also was significant. The attack on Tito in 1948 signaled the start of a campaign that led to the Stalinization of Eastern Europe and to the *Korean War. The attack on Mao* in 1961 was followed by the Cuban missile crisis and the construction of the Berlin Wall.

A crisis among the Communists and its subsequent ideological and fraternal cold war have always been harbingers of an international crisis and an international cold war.

"How many Italian workers long for a type of society, of economic and political order such as exist in the Soviet Union?" the secretary general of the Italian party, Enrico Berlinguer, asked members of his Central Committee who criticized his attitude toward the events in Poland.

That question may be asked throughout Europe, and not only of Communists. And it is too bad that Lech Walesa cannot hear it, since he and the 10 million members of Solidarity were asking just that for 18 months.

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INTERNATIONAL
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The Associated Press

WORLDS APART — A bedouin in traditional garb and a Western-style sun bather form a study in contrast on a beach at the Sinai town of Dahab, on the Gulf of Aqaba, as Israel continues to withdraw from the area it has occupied since 1967.

Israeli Settlers Waiting Calmly in South Sinai For Plug to Be Pulled

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

SHARM EL SHEIKH, Israeli-Occupied Sinai — Yellowish clouds of thick dust billow over a desert plateau overlooking the Red Sea's narrow Straits of Tiran and the Saudi Arabian coastline as giant earth-moving machines race against the clock to complete a base for the multinational peacekeeping force that will patrol the Sinai Peninsula after Israel's withdrawal.

Along the road that runs 140 miles (225 kilometers) from the southeastern tip of the Sinai to the port of Elath, at the northern edge of the Gulf of Aqaba, Israeli Army flatbed trucks lumber through the imposing mountain passes, straining under the load of dismantled buildings being transported to the Negev Desert.

In sun-drenched stucco houses in the settlement town of Ophira, moving cartons are stacked to the ceilings, putting the lie to spray-painted graffiti outside that defiantly rejects surrender.

Just 12 years after the late Israeli war hero and statesman, Moshe Dayan, proclaimed "Better Sharm el Sheikh without peace than peace without Sharm el Sheikh," Israel is taking leave of the most idyllic part of the wedged-shaped 23,622-square-mile peninsula that it has occupied since the Six-Day War of June, 1967.

While in Yamit and other settlements along the northern Sinai's Mediterranean coastline ultranationalist holdouts are saying they will refuse to leave, life here is quietly but sadly running down.

$17-Billion Investment

Israel's $17-billion investment in a new frontier — a gamble predicated on the belief that then-hostile Egypt could never bring itself to make peace with the Jewish state — is being abandoned in the last and most painful retreat since the signing of the peace treaty on March 26, 1979.

"It's all over," said Yaacov Bar-Levy, 34-year-old manager of an Ophira youth hostel and head of the Sharm el Sheikh area settlers committee. "We're just waiting until our school closes on March 26, and then we'll go away with our dreams and our disappointments."

He added: "What Israel doesn't need is a war of Jews against Jews. OK, we live in a democracy. But if this democracy goes to an active resistance, I will oppose that. Most people here are just waiting until the end."

The end, officially, will be April 25, the deadline for the completion of Israel's withdrawal from the Sinai under the terms of the treaty. But for many, it will come sooner than that, and for some it has already come.

Some residents say they will date the end from Feb. 10, when Israel's Ministry of Communications will literally pull the plug on the southern Sinai, cutting telephone service except for a few emergency lines beamed by radio transmitters.

A Smell of Death

For the resort hotels and holiday villages along the Gulf of Aqaba, where superb beaches and some of the best diving reefs north of the equator used to attract thousands of visitors a month, the end will probably be March 31, which is when the hotel staffs have been told to leave.

But the southeast Sinai coast already has the smell of death in places.

The holiday village of Neviot, halfway between Elath and here, has already closed, and the only signs of life on the beach these days are backpacking European youths and a few bedouin who hang around looking for day work or trying to sell seashell necklaces to the few Israeli tourists who still stop by for a last look.

At the adjacent settlement farm, the last crop of melons has been harvested, and the remains of this season's flowers are being cut for export to Europe.

"People here are realistic," said Allon Emmanuel, the 33-year-old Neviot manager, who settled in the village in 1972. "We don't live in a fantasy world like they do in Yamit. We know we can't stay. We know the peace process is like a bulldozer, moving along slowly without anything strong enough to change it. All the little controversies about not leaving are irrelevant. The fact is, we are leaving."

At Naama Bay, just north of Ophira, the 130-room marina hotel has all but been taken over by American construction workers from the nearby multinational base, and in town a clifftop motel has been turned into a dormitory for 150 migrant construction workers from Thailand who are also working on the base.

The multinational force's new headquarters, which will house 1,000 members, is about the only sign of constructive activity in the Sinai these days.

Enormous Operation

In pulling back from the Sinai, the largest logistical operation ever by Israel, the Israeli Army has abandoned three major air bases and has evacuated 103 infantry and armored corps camps. The job has entailed transporting 3,500 buildings, shipping 8,700 tons of equipment and dismantling 150 miles of water pipeline. Any military equipment the army cannot move will be destroyed.

The Israeli government says that in 14 years, it invested $17 billion in the Sinai, including $10 billion for air bases and army facilities, $5 billion in developing the Alma oil fields along the Gulf of Suez, and $2 billion for settlements and roads. Additionally, the cost of redeploying the air force and army in the Negev has cost $4.4 billion, plus another $1 billion paid by the United States for construction of two new air bases in the Negev.

But an even larger cost, according to many of the 5,000 Israelis who moved to the Sinai to make a better life for themselves, was in human terms.

To Jacki Ben-Margi, of Ophira, everything he sees in the southern Sinai looks like death.

"It's like a funeral," he said. "Nobody outside is happy, because their lives have ended here. You can see it in their faces. If they want peace, why can't the Egyptians and the Israelis live together?"

"I want to stay until one hour before the deadline," he said. "It's my life here, and I don't want to leave before I have to."

'Reaganomics' Continues to Play in Peoria, But Some Critics Still Wait for a Finale

By David S. Broder
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan program is still playing in Peoria. It is more than a little off key, with unemployment higher than most adults can ever remember. But they are not ready to shoot the piano player or even demand that he change his tune. They want to hear how the piece ends.

The conventional wisdom in Washington is that after his first-year legislative triumphs, Ronald Reagan is riding for a fall. The combination of deep recession, high unemployment and an approaching election will weaken his Republican support and embolden the Democratic opposition, it is said. But the conventional wisdom may be wrong.

What jobless carpenters, worried Caterpillar Tractor workers and nervous farmers were saying last week in the middle of frozen Illinois was echoed in seven other communities from New Haven to San Marcos, where Washington Post reporters traveled with members of Congress and interviewed their constituents.

The Post went mainly to districts that gave Mr. Reagan his 1981 victories: the home bases of conservative and liberal Republicans and conservative Democrats. The idea was to see if that support was being eroded by the economic adversities of this cruel winter.

Indicative Comments

If the sentiments in those communities and the comments of a dozen other House members interviewed by phone are indicative, the mood of the returning Congress may be more more amenable to President Reagan's second-year program than a look at the recession's bleak measures would suggest.

A lot more people are nervous about what Senate Majority Leader Howard H. Baker Jr., Republican of Tennessee, last year called "the riverboat gamble" of Reaganomics. But they are not yet cashing in their chips.

Larry Hobbs is a Houston painter and paperhanger; his wife, Ronda, is expecting their first child. Both were raised as Democrats, but they admire Ronald Reagan. "For the one year he's been in office," she said, "he's done a helluva job." "I'm a union man," her husband added, "but with Carter, it seems that nothing much was accomplished. ... Ronald Reagan is more of a leader." He talks about unemployment and the big deficits and said he knows there are big risks. "He'll either make us or break us," he said of the president."

There are pressures in many districts to write off Reaganomics as a failure. Kellar Blair, a black minister's wife in Augusta, Ga., said: "People are desperate. A lot of poor people are suffering and the crime rate is bound to go up." John Driscoll, the president of the Connecticut AFL-CIO, finds "quite a bit of revulsion" with Mr. Reagan. "What turned most working people off," he said, "was the letdown after their first paychecks in October. There wasn't enough tax cut in them to buy a pack of cigarettes."

And in San Marcos, Texas, Ofelia Vasquez, the director of the community action program, pronounced herself "disillusioned." "I think the rich are getting richer," she said. " It was a mistake to cut taxes at the same time they cut the budget. We should cut taxes when we can afford it."

But the feeling reporters heard most often was expressed by Karren Wolfe, a 39-year-old housewife in Pomona, Calif. Raising eight children on the salary her husband makes as a pump company manager, she acknowledges she got nervous when he talked about the firm's declining orders. But "we just have to hang in there and, hopefully, it will work," she said of the Reagan economic plan.

Unemployment and cuts in social services concern her, she said, but "it's better to hurt a few than the whole nation. They should give Reagan a chance to cut inflation, get spending down, get government back where it should be."

That may seem easy for her to say. It is not easy for Morgan Jones of Augusta, Ga. And he says the same thing.

Mr. Jones, 40, watched about 70 fellow employees at Coastal Lumber Co. get dismissal notices for Christmas. Now the company is up for sale and Mr. Jones has to worry about how long he can hold onto his $15,000-a-year sales manager job.

Views Are Echoed

"It's a strange phenomenon," Mr. Jones' congressman, Rep. Doug Barnard Jr., Democrat of Georgia, said of the many conversations he has had with people who echo Mr. Jones' views. One of the Democrats whose votes gave Mr. Reagan his budget and tax victories in the House last year, Mr. Barnard said he has kept his ear tuned for sounds of rebellion and "no one has told me, 'You botched it up.' " "Most understand it still hasn't gotten under way yet," he said. "And those who supported the program can't be faulted until it's proven a failure."

What is true of this Democrat is also true of two Republicans from normally Democratic Youngstown and New Haven, who went home nervous about their support of the president and come back prepared to go a little further with him.

It is true of two freshman Republicans from Texas and California, who beat Democratic incumbents on Mr. Reagan's coattails in 1980 and will be facing the voters on their own this November. They are prepared to roll the dice on the Reagan program, gambling it will pan out politically.

Even the veteran moderate Democrat from Lyndon Johnson's home district, Rep. Jake Pickle, who voted against the 1981 budget and tax cuts, is far from ready to lead a crusade Against Reaganomics. At an Austin high school assembly, early one day, he told the seniors, "I think the administration is going to have to make some crucial decisions. They cannot get our economy back in shape by following the course we're on."

Still later, he told a reporter: "I'm going to try to cooperate by making additional, reasonable cuts. You can't operate like 20 years ago. But I'm not going to try to solve all our problems by cutting social programs."

Such comments give weight to the words of Peoria's congressman, House Minority Leader Robert Michel, Republican of Illinois, who said the second year of Reaganomics will be "more difficult" to push through Congress — but not impossible.

Rep. Michel can see the economic problems of the United States in microcosm every time he goes home. Unemployment, pushing 10 percent, "is the highest in my lifetime," said Mayor Dick Carver, a Republican and Reagan defender in the U.S. Conference of Mayors. The Pabst brewery was ordered closed on the last day of 1981, following Hiram Walker's distillery out of town. Caterpillar, the biggest employer, had ordered the first large-scale layoffs in 20 years, even before it lost an $80-million contract to sell pipelayers to the Soviet Union when Mr. Reagan imposed trade sanctions as a protest against the military takeover in Poland.

"I have to be a bit careful," Rep. Michel said, "with unemployment up and Pabst closing down. I don't subscribe to the notion that unemployment is the only way to attack inflation. But I do say that we are paying the price for the excesses of the past, and you don't turn things around overnight. Come the spring winds of March and April, I want to see things turning around."

He is not the only one who measures in months, if not weeks, the tolerance for Reaganomics. Donald A. Johnson, the executive secretary of the West Central Illinois Building Trades Council and the director of labor for former Illinois Gov. Dan Walker, a Democrat, says that his dues-paying membership has dropped from 14,000 in 1980 to 10,000 now because of the depression in construction.

In the back room of Sambo's Restaurant in Little Rock, Ark., four men are having late afternoon coffee. Three voted for Mr. Reagan in 1980 and the fourth would switch to support him now. But they think the economy is lousy. "If it weren't for the government work" at the local Air Force base, said Jimmy Stinson, an electrical contractor, "there wouldn't be anything." "He's not trying to hurt the middle-income people," B.J. Choate, a realtor, said of Mr. Reagan, "but that's what it [his program] is doing right now. "It's tilted toward the wealthy." Warren Shell, owner of a transport firm, agrees, "but he doesn't mean it that way." Willis Sanders, a heating and air-conditioning repairman, said nothing will improve "until his program has a chance to work." Nothing else has helped with inflation," he observed, "but if he fails, we're going to have a depression."

Ed Bethune, the Republican who represents these four men in the House, said that every time he begins to wonder if Mr. Reagan can sustain momentum for his program, "I come out here and they say he's on the right track ... in his effort to change some fundamental attitudes about working, saving and investing. There's a feeling this will ultimately help the economy more than just changing the budget."

'Destined to Fail'

But Rep. Bethune worries that the Reagan program is "destined to fail unless it means prosperity for black America as well as white America."

The concern about the fairness of the Reagan program pops up time and again, and not just from critical Democrats. Rep. Lawrence J. DeNardis, Republican of Connecticut, a freshman in what was a Democratic district, worries about people like William Elder, a 70-year-old office employee in New Haven, who said, "Reagan has forgotten the days when he worked for $30 a week. He is taking from the poor and giving to the rich; that's all he's doing."

"To the extent that spreads," Rep. DeNardis said, "I'll be in trouble. But so far, a significant majority approves the cuts of 1981, and they want more in 1982, if they are within reason."

Many of the issues that are at the center of debate in Washington are barely mentioned in the precincts The Post reporters visited. Tax increases, most places, would be an unwelcome surprise, but few voters seem to believe they are imminent. As for talk of a $100-billion deficit, "it doesn't particularly trouble me," said James E. Bird of Highlands, Texas. "I can't really comprehend it."

Interest rates are a worry, but often reporters heard them being blamed on the Federal Reserve Board, or past spending practices, rather than on Mr. Reagan's policies. Poland and other foreign-policy issues were a minor topic of discussion.

It is the economy that shapes the attitudes of the returning Congress, a fact that was confirmed by phone conversations with a dozen additional members of the House.

From a northern California district where high interest rates have caused 25 percent unemployment in some lumber-oriented counties, Republican Gene Chappie said: "On balance, there's still a strong sense of support. ... The timber folks are the most emphatic about hanging tough, even though they're eating a bundle. They say, 'Let's give it a little time to see how it washes.' "

From Philadelphia, Democrat William H. Gray 3d said that "unemployment is just going through the roof, and, if that isn't enough to frighten people, this is perceived as a racist administration to boot."

But north of there, in the Bronx, Democrat Mario Biaggi finds "those affected by the cuts are talking, but mostly there's a strange silence about them. The feeling I get is they want to give the president more time; they think he's trying," he said.

In Oklahoma City, Republican Mickey Edwards agreed that "people will be upset if the president asks for higher taxes." "He convinced a lot of them that if you want to get the economy going, you have to leave money in people's pockets," he said. "If he turns around, he'll have a hard time convincing them that was wrong."

If economics is one axis of the returning Congress, politics is the other, for everyone realizes the election is a scant 10 months away. And there are particular pressures on the junior Republicans, not yet entrenched in their districts, whose unwavering loyalty was one of the striking features of Mr. Reagan's first-year success.

Most of them are looking pretty healthy. In 1980, freshman Rep. Jack Fields, Republican of Texas, defeated veteran liberal Democratic Rep. Bob Eckhardt in an epic and expensive battle in a working-class, heavily unionized Houston district. So far, he has no opponent for 1982.

Rep. Fields sees his mission in simple terms: keep cutting. "We have not cut one dollar from the federal budget," he tells Rotarians. "All we have done is reduce the rate of growth. ... Last year was the first step in a mile run. We've got to go much farther. We've got to cut entitlements."

Out in San Dimas, Calif., another freshman Republican, David Dreier, is in a much shakier political situation, sweating out a court challenge to a Democratic redistricting plan that would throw him in against another Republican. But Rep. Dreier is betting his future on Reaganomics. "It is necessary," he tells the Chamber of Commerce, "for us to suffer through this period of adversity before we see the economy improve."

In New Haven, Lawrence DeNardis won an open Democratic seat in 1980 and has garnered much favorable publicity by winning U.S. government aid for local projects even in a tight budget year and for showing "independence" by voting against some Reagan military programs.

In Youngstown, Rep. Lyle Williams is a second-term Republican in another normally Democratic, heavily unionized district. But he is less secure politically, with unemployment ranging from 12 to 15 percent.

Rep. Williams, who has been back in the district every single week since he was elected in 1978, is cultivating a reputation for independence. At the Struthers Senior Citizens Home, he told worried voters: "I want you to know that regardless of what Ronald Reagan says or does, your congressman is going to fight for you. ... We're going to take care of senior citizens. I support the president and his economic program when I can, but if it doesn't work, we'll turn around and do something else."

Later he told a reporter: "The senior citizen community is scared to death. We've got to keep them happy this year and get into the defense budget and make some cuts. There should not be any sacred cows."

"My seat was a Democratic one for 42 years and they want it back," he said. "So much depends on Reaganomics. I think it will work. I'm just not sure it will work in time."

As for the political outlook, judgments are mixed. The current mayor, Democrat George Vukovich, expresses sympathy with the president. "I have to do the same thing Reagan is doing," he said. "When you talk about cutting social programs, all you're talking about is a readjustment period. You have to ask yourself: Did they get out of hand?"

But Edith Plevniak, a housewife who was drinking a can of beer while clipping grocery coupons from the Youngstown Vindicator, said Mr. Reagan "is not doing as well as I expected" when she voted for him in 1980. She said she couldn't "stand any more wishy-washy politics."

"More conservative than most," by her own estimation, she said Mr. Reagan means well and is an honest man. "But I think he has antagonized too many people — mostly the elderly and the deprived. I don't see why he tries to make them so mad."

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November 1981

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Jan. 27

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Market Summary

Jan. 27, 1982

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
30 Ind	837.42	848.88	832.67	842.66	+1.15
20 Trn	336.45	342.30	334.80	340.17	+2.80
15 Util	104.43	105.81	104.06	105.36	+0.77
65 Stk	325.02	329.54	323.26	327.56	+1.48

Market Diaries

	NYSE Close	NYSE Prev.	AMEX Close	AMEX Prev.
Volume	50.06	52.44	4.33	4.65
Adv.	780	699	341	236
Vol. Up	26.10	17.53	17.02	1.26
Decl.	638	734	300	318
Vol. Down	1.85	20.74	1.95	2.28
Unch.	452	465	219	205
Total	1,870	1,898	760	759
New highs	12	14	5	2
New lows	106	97	32	53

NYSE Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Chg.
RalstnPur	1,451,700	11⅝	−¼
Brunswk	729,900	27½	+½
StdOilInd	631,400	44⅛	−⅜
Searle GD	591,600	30¼	+1
Schlitz Brw	586,900	12½	+1⅜
SuperOil s	554,600	35¼	+3¼
IBM	550,700	62¼	+1
Texasinst s	530,400	25⅜	+⅛
Mobil s	511,400	23⅜	+⅛
KaisrAlum	491,300	14¼	−⅜
Exxon's	476,800	30⅛	−⅛
Southern Co	467,100	11⅝	+⅛
MaratOil	418,500	72	+⅛
Dresser Ind	394,200	26¼	−½
Tiger Int	387,400	8⅝	−⅛

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	66.78	66.41	66.78	+0.29
Industrials	75.51	75.14	75.52	+0.42
Transp.	59.57	59.40	59.57	+0.35
Utilities	39.06	39.01	39.04	Unch.
Finance	69.59	69.47	69.58	+0.06

Standard & Poors Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	116.60	114.38	115.74	+0.55
Industrials	130.35	127.82	129.34	+0.62
Utilities	51.87	51.13	51.58	+0.08
Finance	13.89	13.65	13.81	+0.10
Transp.	19.35	18.93	19.22	+0.14

AMEX Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Chg.
DomePtrl s	234,000	8⅝	
SupronEng s	152,700	31½	+2¾
AZL Res	148,600	21¼	+¼
RangerOil	109,000	6⅛	+⅛
FlukeJohn	103,200	17¼	+½
Metpath s	94,500	20⅝	−⅛
TexGnRs wtn	90,400	3	−⅛
HouOilTr	80,900	20¼	+⅛
Amdahl	79,500	24⅛	−⅛
WangB	76,400	34	+⅛

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
279.89	278.32	279.67	+0.63

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Short
Jan. 26	132,215	281,909	786
Jan. 25	134,209	299,310	1,863
Jan. 22	141,143	264,994	2,986
Jan. 21	126,431	249,206	1,400
Jan. 20	136,167	265,810	5,102

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Bonds	—	—	56.50	+0.30
Utilities	—	—	54.83	+0.21
Industrials	—	—	58.17	+0.39

(Continued on Page 10)

Six Gulf Ministers Set Up $3-Billion Investment Firm

Reuters

BAHRAIN — Six Gulf states agreed Wednesday to set up a $3 billion investment company as their oil ministers arranged to meet on Sunday to coordinate prices and production.

Finance ministers of the Gulf Cooperation Council decided in the Saudi capital of Riyadh to set up a Gulf investment corporation with initial capital of $3 billion, the official Qatar news agency said.

They also formed five expert committees to work out details of implementing a wide-ranging economic agreement — along the lines of the European Common Market — that was ratified by their heads of state last November.

Saudi Finance Minister Mohammed Abalkhail said the ministers would meet again in June to endorse the final form of the economic agreement, the official Saudi press agency said.

A council spokesman in Riyadh also announced that oil ministers of the six — Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Oman, Bahrain, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates — would meet on Sunday, their first gathering since the group was formed last May.

The six Gulf states derive virtually all their income of over $400 million a day from oil and produce about 11.5 million barrels per day — half the output of OPEC.

They decided to establish closer links last year in the face of threats they saw from the Soviet intervention in afghanistan, the Iranian revolution and the Iran-Iraq war.

The ministerial meetings began on Monday when defense ministers began two days of talks that covered the establishment of a Gulf armaments industry.

Kuwaiti Defense Minister Salem al-Sabah said on his return from the defense meeting that it approved proposals of a military team which visited Oman and considered possible defence help for the sultanate.

هكذا من الأصل

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Greece Moves to Take Over Exxon Interests

Washington Post Service

ATHENS — In its first major nationalization move since coming to power last October, Greece's Socialist government has announced it will take over the Exxon oil refinery complex near Salonika in northern Greece.

A spokesman for Exxon, whose contract with the Greek state for the Salonika plant was due to expire in 1983, said the company expected the takeover negotiations to be "friendly," and he predicted that they would lead to "a smooth handing over of Exxon's activities at the plant to Greece."

Observers in Athens said the Tuesday announcement was probably welcomed by Exxon, whose profits from the Salonika refinery have been small by international standards. The plant has an annual refining capacity of 3.3 million tons, and the most recent available figures show a profit of approximately $9 million for 1979.

BMW Chief Hints Dividend May Be Reduced

Reuters

MUNICH — Bayerische Motoren Werke's managing board chairman, Eberhard von Kuenheim, said Wednesday he could not rule out the possibility of a cut in 1981 dividend from the 10 marks per 50 mark share paid on 1980 results.

He told a news conference that 10-Deutsche mark payout by BMW in the last two years was unusually high and "this cannot be a fixed dividend level." Mr. von Kuenheim said the company could not maintain 1980 profit levels in 1981, despite last year being generally a good year for BMW with turnover, production and sales rising to record levels. BMW is to report 1981 results at the end of April.

Spain Firm to Make Suzuki 4-Wheel-Drives

Reuters

TOKYO — Japan's Suzuki Motor Co. said Wednesday that Land Rover Santana of Spain will make and sell Suzuki's Jimny model, a small, four-wheel drive vehicle.

Suzuki declined to elaborate on the agreement with land Rover Santana, which is partly owned by British Leyland. But industry sources said suzuki Hoped to enter West European markets through the Spanish company.

Another Japanese automaker, Isuzu, which is 34-percent owned by General Motors, said it planned to take a 10-percent in venture planned by GM and Tunisia's Société Afrique Autos. The venture will make one-ton trucks designed by Isuzu and a van designed by Opel of West Germany.

Bastogi to Cut Holdings, Seek Partners

AP-Dow Jones

MILAN — Bastogi, the struggling Italian holding group, said Wednesday it will shed some shareholdings and properties and seek new partners in its subsidiary operations in a bid to restore the company.

"Bastogi isn't any longer a financial holding company, it is a conglomerate," said Chairman Luigi Santamaria. "That means the company can't isolate itself from the good and bad aspects of its subsidiaries and, in times of industrial crisis like the present, it's clear that the situation is damaging to the holding company."

Deepening losses forced the company earlier this month to write down its capital to 92.3 billion lire ($74.6 million) from 171.4 billion lire. Though Bastogi's board said at the time it would try to recapitalize the company, a lack of prospective underwriters has cast doubts on the likelihood of such a strategy.

Alusuisse Says 1982 Will Be 'Terrible'

AP-Dow Jones

ZURICH — Swiss Aluminum Ltd. will have "a terrible year in 1982," Thomas Gasser, executive vice president and chief financial officer, said Wednesday.

He strongly hinted that the dividend, currently 10 percent a share, will be slashed. He said planned major investments will be postponed, but added that low inventories could speed up an eventual rebound in business.

Effect of Trade Law Changes Will Be Slow, Says Suzuki

Reuters

TOKYO — Plans to drop nontarrif trade barriers and open the Japanese market to more foreign goods will not have any immediate impact, Premier Zenko Suzuki said Wednesday.

At the same time the head of Japan's central bank said there are unmistakable signs that Japanese exports as a whole have been slowing, affecting the economic outlook of the nation to some extent.

Premier Suzuki told reporters that the effect of removing at least 67 out of 99 nontariff barriers cited by the United States and the European Economic Community would be gradual. But he called on the United States and Europe to boost sales efforts in Japan.

Japan is under pressure from its major trading partners to cut its huge trade surpluses. According to recent forecasts, Japan could have a $20-billion surplus in U.S. trade and a $15-billion advantage with the EEC in the current financial year ending in March.

Bank of Japan Governor Haruo Maekawa said Wednesday that the slowdown in exports has been due to voluntary controls of exports by Japanese industries and increased overseas inventories of Japanese goods reflecting recession in the United States and other Western countries.

Mr. Maekawa said, however, it is difficult at this stage to forecast the future trend of Japanese exports. However, inventory adjustment by Japanese industries has been completed, which is a favorable factor for the further development of the economy, he said.

Shintaro Abe, minister for international trade and industry, Wednesday urged Japanese business leaders to look for ways to boost imports of manufactured goods.

He also asked leaders of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren) to promote industrial cooperation with private foreign firms, a ministry official said.

U.S. Reports Chinese Purchased More Wheat

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — China has bought an additional 130,000 metric tons of U.S. wheat — about 4.8 million bushels — for delivery this year, the Agriculture Department reported.

Officials said Tuesday the grain had been reported earlier as going to "unknown destinations" but that exporters now indicate it was bought by China. The latest sales raised to more than 3.2 million tons of wheat that China has bought for delivery in 1982. China has agreed to buy a minimum of 6 million tons of U.S. grain this year.

Russia Selling Large Volumes Of Heating Oil

AP-Dow Jones

LONDON — The Soviet Union is offering an unprecedented number of cargoes of light heating oil on the spot market, apparently motivated by a strong need to earn foreign exchange, oil trade sources said Wednesday.

This development, which is contributing to a sharp decline in oil product prices, follows reports of higher sales of gold by the Soviet Union on the world market.

One source said that over the last two weeks more than 200,000 metric tons of Soviet heating oil have appeared in the market. Other estimates put the total as high as 300,000-400,000 tons.

Contracts from the Soviet Union generally run from April to December and deliveries during January and February are most unusual, analysts claim.

Some suggest that the country has been forced to sell fuel that it would normally use for internal consumption because of its high foreign currency requirements.

Following a series of poor harvests over the last two years, the Soviet Union has had to resort to importing vast quantities of grain. Estimates of the country's requirements during 1982 range between 40 and 50 million metric tons, all of which will have to be paid for in foreign currency.

In addition, some analysts believe the Soviet Union has been helping Poland meet its short-term hard currency requirements.

Gasoil for delivery in early February traded in a range of $296-$297 per metric ton in the spot market Wednesday. Last week similar cargoes were traded as high as $310 per metric ton.

W. Germany Posts Strong Trade Surplus

Surplus in Payments Sets a Post-War High

From Agency Dispatches

WIESBADEN, West Germany — West Germany Wednesday posted a strong surplus of 5.14 billion Deutsche marks in its December trade balance and at the same time reported that its current-account surplus of 4.9 billion DM set a post-war monthly high.

The Federal Statistics Office said the December trade surplus rose from 3.94 billion DM in November and was up from 1.01 billion DM in December 1980.

Year Totals

It said the current-account surplus climbed from a surplus of 1.2 billion DM in November against a deficit of 822 million DM in December, 1980. The previous monthly record — 4.7 billion DM — was posted in December, 1974. Last October's surplus of 2.9 billion DM was the first positive balance since April, 1979.

For all of 1981, West Germany recorded a trade surplus of 27.9 billion DM, up from a surplus of 8.9 billion DM in 1980.

The 1981 current-account deficit narrowed to 17.5 billion DM from 29.8 billion DM in 1980, according to agency figures.

The statistics office reported that exports in December slipped 0.4 percent to 35.95 billion DM from 36.12 billion DM in November. Imports fell 4.2 percent to 30.81 billion DM from 32.17 billion DM in November.

Compared to December, 1980, exports last month rose 18.7 percent while imports increased 5.4 percent.

For all of 1981, exports totaled 396.99 billion DM, rising 13.3 percent from 350.32 billion DM in 1980. Imports climbed 8.1 percent to 369.11 billion DM from 341.38 billion DM the year earlier.

A spokesman for West Germany's industrial and trade association said the improved figures were caused by increased export efforts because of weak domestic demand.

Rate Difficulties

Reacting to the news, Frankfurt foreign exchange traders said earlier rumors of a large current-account surplus had sent the dollar down to a fixing level of 2.3090 DM Wednesday from an opening at 2.3145 DM and Tuesday's fixing of 2.3395 DM. In recent days the mark had depreciated sharply against the dollar as a result rising U.S. interest rates and declining domestic rates.

Addressing the problem of rate differences in major markets, Helmut Schlesinger, Bundesbank vice president, said Wednesday that too rash a cut in West German interest rates could imperil the foreign exchange value of the mark.

The last few days, since the Bundesbank cut its special Lombard rate one-half point to 10 percent, have indicated the danger, he said in a speech prepared for delivery to the Legal Society of Berlin.

"The inclination toward capital exports from West Germany has grown again, and as long as one needn't count on a sharp revaluation, the mark appears a cheap currency to borrowers," he said.

Mr. Schlesinger said the constraints placed on the Bundesbank by foreign payment considerations have grown smaller but have not yet disappeared.

The Bundesbank has made use of what leeway it has had to lower interest rates, he said.

Mr. Schlesinger cautioned against focusing too much on interest rates as a factor in reviving the economy, adding that the fundamental problems of the economy would remain and the profitability of companies would not be improved immediately just by cutting interest rates.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's government has been under pressure from trade unions and members of his Social Democratic Party to help cut interest rates to to stimulate the economy and create more jobs.

Sony Introduces Pocket-Sized TV

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Sony announced Wednesday that it will start marketing a miniature black-and-white television set with a two-inch (5-centimeter) screen.

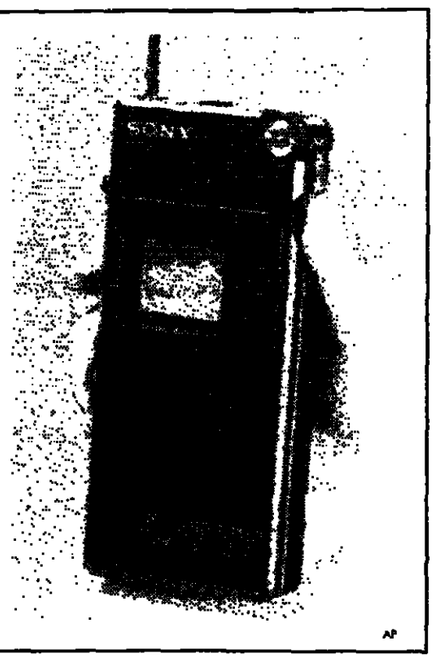
Dubbed the Flat TV, the unit measures 1.4 inches (37 millimeters) thick, 3.4 inches (88 millimeters) wide, and 8 inches (204 millimeters) long, and weighs 18.6 ounces (520 grams). It uses a cathode-ray tube that is only 0.6 inches (16 millimeters) thick.

Sony said Flat TV will go on sale in Japan in February for 54,800 yen ($239) each and will be introduced to the U.S. market "within this year."

The miniature television appears to be aimed at the same market as Sony's Walkman, a portable cassette player that has been a major success.

Hitachi, Toshiba and National, maker of Panasonic products, have tried to develop miniature televisions but have not had much success due to the difficulties of mass-producing small-sized cathode-ray tubes.

The Flat TV comes with monaural headphones and speakers. The user may choose from four power sources: a dry-cell battery, an optional rechargeable battery, household power or a car battery.



AP

French Launch World Computer Center

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The French government is launching a multimillion-dollar international center to design personal computer systems for education and training in both the industrialized countries and the Third World.

A statement issued after a Cabinet meeting Wednesday said the center would serve as a "crossroad of ideas and expertise" in small-computer technology. Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber was named to head the center, whose board will be international in scope but include at least nine French Cabinet ministers.

The World Center for Microcomputer Science and Human Resources reflects the Socialist government's strong belief in the computer as an agent for social change while further extending French efforts to compete against the United States and Japan in the burgeoning computer and telecommunications market.

"This is not without precedent," says Michael Tyler, president of CSP International, a telecommunications research and consulting firm. "The French are already involved in such things as digital switches and videotex [televised transmission of texts]. This is part of a broad strategy to obtain preeminence in information processing."

The center is expected to place a heavy emphasis on education projects in the Third World. Pilot projects are tentatively scheduled for Senegal, Kuwait, Ghana and the Philippines.

Saudi Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani has reportedly requested that the first project be set up in Saudi Arabia. It is possible that OPEC contributions might bolster the center's proposed 120-million-franc (about $20 million) annual budget.

In France, the center will undertake projects designed to retrain workers displaced by automation. Sources close to the center privately express concern over union reaction to this approach.

What impresses many observers is that the center has been able to attract some of the world's leading computer scientists. In addition to several Japanese and Third World participants, several U.S. computer scientists will play an active role in the center.

Nicholas Negroponte, a professor of computer graphics, will take a leave of absence from MIT to become the center's first director. Seymour Papert, creator of a highly regarded computer language for mathematics education and a leading exponent of computer-based instruction, will be named chief scientist. Alan Kay, the chief scientist at personal computer and video games giant Atari, and Raj Reddy, director of Carnegie-Mellon's Robotics Institute are also expected to play prominent roles.

"These are good people — super people," says Robert Lucky, executive director for communications science research at Bell Laboratories. "This should be very interesting to watch."

When he called for the creation of such a center in a Nov. 20 speech, President François Mitterrand described the personal computer as a tool that would "transform the nature of work, create employment and favor decentralization."

Mr. Mitterand reportedly has taken a personal interest in the center. Consequently, Mr. Mitterand has embraced new media technologies as part of his arsenal to promote what French newspapers have described as "creative Socialism."

Mr. Mitterrand is said to be interested in using the center's technology to tighten links between France and the Third World.

In his recent book, "The World Challenge," Mr. Servan-Schreiber argued that robotics technology will cause massive unemployment in the industrialized West unless new technologies offer opportunities for employment. The book also suggests new technologies as a catalyst for Third World development.

Mr. Negroponte compares the center's role to that of NASA, the U.S. space agency: "We expect to be working on a few large projects." But he concedes that many plans are still undetermined. Mr. Negroponte stresses that the center's work will not be just an extension of computer science research, but research directly aimed at applications for people without technical training.

There is some skepticism on whether the center will actually develop useful systems or simply be, as one adviser to an international education organization described it, "a pie in the sky" effort. There is no question, though, that France wishes to establish the same kind of preeminence in personal computer software.

"This has all the kind of lofty goals you associate with France," says Mr. Lucky. "You have the rest of the world looking on, half with admiration and half with reserved judgement."

BL Chairman Says Company Will Not Need Aid by 1986

Reuters

LONDON — Michael Edwardes, chairman of Britain's state-owned automaker BL, said Wednesday the company will no longer have to seek government subsidies after 1985.

Mr. Edwardes told a parliamentary committee BL will break even in 1983 in trading terms. The firm lost £387 million in 1980 and 1981 losses are projected around £500 million.

Despite labor problems last year there had been the biggest increase in productivity per man in the company's history. The work force fell to 87,000, instead of between 90,000 and 100,000 as projected, he said.

Earlier, BL said it had arranged a total of £227 million in unsecured eight and 10-year loans with 10 British and North American banks.

The loans are part of a plan to raise £1.44 billion with similar loans, government funds and internal funds for investment in new models and new facilities between now and 1986, a BL spokeswoman said. The loans were secured on normal commercial terms, but she declined to give details.

Soviets Step Up Robots

Reuters

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union has decided to step up its manufacture of industrial robots to a level of 8,000 a year, the official news agency Tass reported Wedesday. The report did not say when this level of output, to be used for assembly, welding, painting, drilling and other operations, would be reached.

U.S. Seeks to Withhold Interest, Dividend Tax

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration plans to propose the withholding of income taxes on dividends and interest as a way to reduce tax evasion and boost government revenue, Treasury Secretary Donald Regan said Wednesday.

In testimony before the Joint Economic Committee of Congress, he said studies show that many people do not pay taxes on dividend and interest income and that tax evasion in this area accounts for as much as 12 percent of total tax liabilities.

The Treasury Secretary acknowledged that the new withholding taxes will be unpopular and that he had opposed such measures when he was chairman of Merrill Lynch & Co. But he said that raising revenue this way would be preferable to increasing taxes.

Under the plan described by Mr. Regan, individuals earning $15,000 or less a year would be exempt from having taxes withheld on dividend and interest payments.

On other topics, the Treasury Secretary issued some of his strongest criticism yet of the Federal Reserve, contending that "erratic" money-supply growth in 1980 and 1981 had "contributed to the onset of the current downturn."

"Stability of policy is the key requirement for any permanent recovery in output and employment," he said.

Mr. Regan told the congressional committee that the administration wanted the Fed to slow the growth in the money-supply gradually. Instead, he complained, the Fed has allowed the money supply to swing from sharp declines to very large increases.

"Such volatile money growth has very damaging effects on the economy," Mr. Regan said, adding that it "helps keep interest rates high as lenders seek to protect their principal." He said a recent sharp acceleration in money growth, which has been accompanied by rising interest rates, has renewed concerns about inflation and has "created enormous uncertainty in the financial markets."

Despite White House concern over the handling of monetary policy, Mr. Regan said President Reagan is not going to call for the resignation of Fed Chairman Paul A Volcker.

NYSE Posts Small Gain

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — New York stock prices closed barely higher Wednesday and analysts said the market appeared to shrug off President Reagan's State of the Union message Tuesday night and focus its attention on possible actions by the Federal Reserve.

The Dow Jones industrial average at close was up 1.15 at 842.66. Advances led declines by around 770 to 640 and volume rose to some 50 million shares from 44.87 million Tuesday.

After the close, the Treasury said it would raise a record $41.25 billion in new cash in current quarter and also would ask Congress to raise interest ceiling that limits future bond sales.

On currency exchanges, the dollar fell on news of strong West German trade figures but then latter recovered fairly active trading, dealers said.

They said New York and Chicago both entered the market as heavy buyers of dollars.

In London, the dollar closed at 2.3193 Deutsche marks, up from 2.3085 at midsession and just above its opening 2.3165, but a little below Tuesday night's 2.3127.

In corporate news, R.H. Macy, the retailer, and American Can Co. both announced that they would buy blocks of their own stock. Macy said its board had authorized the repurchase of up to 500,000 of its common shares.

American Can said has accepted for payment 2.2 million of the shares under an offer made Jan. 12.

From Tulsa, Cities Service said it will discontinue its plastics operations and incure a one-time after-tax charge of about $290 million, the company said the operations lost $45.6 million in 1981.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Jan. 27 1982, excluding bank service charges.

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	It.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	D.K.
Amsterdam	2.5345	4.758	109.66*	43.105*	8.2047	—	6.46*	137.03*	33.435*
Brussels (a)	39.26	73.70	17.0050	6.6955	3.1735*	15.509	—	21.2285	5.1825
Frankfurt	2.3165	4.33	—	39.30*	1.862x	91.08*	5.89*	125.20*	30.50*
London (b)	1.8695	—	4.331	11.0145	2.331.00	4.7538	73.515	3.4585	14.1735
Milan	1,237.55	2,322.40	534.14	210.82	—	488.83	31.53	669.75	163.44
New York	—	1.8705	0.448	0.1693	0.08068*	0.2937	0.02545	0.5401	0.1354
Paris	5.868	11.02	254.25*	—	4.745x	231.75*	14.956*	317.68*	77.56*
Zurich	1.8457	3.4601	79.835*	31.40*	0.1489	72.705*	4.6988*	—	24.375*
ECU	1.06003	0.56449	2.44338	6.21181	1,310.20	2.68348	41.5587	1.95629	8.01561

Dollar Values

$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$
1.1038	Australian $	0.9059	0.0601	Israeli shekel	16.635	0.4820	Singapore $	2.0745
0.0672	Austrian schilling	16.22	0.0043	Japanese yen	228.50	1.8275	S. African rand	0.5732
N.A.	Belgian fin. franc	N.A.	2.8395	Kuwaiti dinar	0.3571	0.0014	S. Korean won	709.90
0.8359	Canadian $	1.19625	0.4403	Malay. ringgit	2.277	0.0101	Spanish peseta	98.275
0.1329	Danish krone	7.5235	0.1697	Norw. krone	5.89125	0.1711	Swedish krona	5.846
0.2256	Finnish mark	4.4325	N.A.	Phil. peso	N.A.	Closed	Taiwan $	-
0.0168	Greek drachma	59.30	0.0148	Port. escudo	67.15	0.0435	Thai baht	22.975
0.1719	Hong Kong $	5.185	0.2923	Saudi riyal	3.4205	0.2722	U.A.E. dirham	3.6725
N.A.	Irish £	N.A.	1.14777	S.D.R.	0.87712			

£ Sterling: 1.222 Irish £.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

Weekly net asset value

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.

on January 1, 1980: U.S. $66.42
on January 25, 1982: U.S. $89.23

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, 1016 BS Amsterdam.

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STERLING (£) 15,75%
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MARK (Deutsch) 12,75%
FRANC (Swiss) 9,5 %

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Morgan Guaranty Ltd — Morgan Stanley International — National Bank of Abu Dhabi
Orion Royal Bank Limited — Salomon Brothers International
Saudi International Bank Al-Bank Al-Saudi Al-Alami Limited — Société Générale — Société Générale de Banque S.A.
Swiss Bank Corporation International Limited — S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Jan. 27

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 8)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld. P/E Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
39½	24⅛	SubPrG	1.60	6.0 5 x38	27⅜	26½	26¾	— ¾
33¾	9½	Sullair	s .32	2.6 21 135	12½	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
22⅝	17⅛	SunBk	n 1	5.9 7 46	17⅜	d17	17	— ¼
32	19¼	SunCh	s .48	2.1 5 19	23	22⅜	23	+ ½
29¾	9	SunEl	.72	6.2 31	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
48⅝	29	SunCo	2.10	5.7 7 316	37⅛	36⅝	37	+ ⅜
100	60⅝	SunC pf	2.25	3.0 1	76	76	76	— ⅛
58¾	32¾	Sundstr	1.80	4.9 7 452	37	36¼	36½	— ⅛
16½	7⅛	SunMn		3.8 240	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
8¾	4⅛	Sunshnt		7 20	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	14⅜	SuprVl	s .48	3.0 9 1108	16⅛	16¼	16¼	— ¾
48½	28⅛	SuprO	s .16	.5 12 5546	35⅝	32½	35⅜	+3⅛
22¼	15⅝	SupmkG	.60	3.4 6 6	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
6⅝	3	Supscp		10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
21¼	10	Swank	1	7.0 8 41	14⅛	14¼	14¼	
19¾	14	Sybron	1.08	6.3 8 86	17⅛	17	17⅛	— ⅛
31½	25⅝	Sybrn	pf2.40	8.6 3	28	28	28	+ ⅜
68	48⅛	Syntex	1.60	2.7 10 709	59½	58⅝	59⅛	— ⅛
42¼	29½	Sysco	s .48	1.3 13 66	37⅝	37¼	37⅜	+ ⅛
		—T—T—T—						
22¼	16½	TECO	1.72	9.1 6 125	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
34⅛	15⅛	TRE	1	5.6 8 112	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅜
65⅝	49	TRW	2.40	4.8 7 538	51⅛	50⅛	50⅝	— ⅛
121½	92	TRW	pr4.50	4.7 15	95	95	95	+1
35⅛	24⅛	TaftBrd	.92	3.1 10 24	29¼	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
6½	3⅜	Talley		51	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
39⅝	20	Tandy	s	17 2713	33¾	32⅝	33⅛	+ ⅝
17¾	8½	Tndyctf		9 73	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
11⅜	4⅜	Tannet	.28b	3.6 6 13	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
28½	12	Tchdr	.72	6.0 4 133	12⅛	12	12	— ¼
63¼	45⅛	Tektrnx	1	1.9 12 125	51⅝	50⅝	51⅛	+ ⅛
11¾	3	Telcom		63	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
174⅝	118	Teldyn	s	7 820	133	129⅛	132⅝	+2⅛
9⅛	4⅛	Telex		8 404	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
49¼	28⅝	Tenneco	2.40	8.5 5 587	30⅜	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
88	71	Tenc	pr 11	15. 2	73	73	73	— ¾
64⅛	58⅝	Tenc	pr 7.40	14. 1	53	53	53	— ½
45⅛	29	Teradyn		24 36	34	31⅞	33⅛	— ½
24⅛	14⅛	Tesoro	.40	1.7 5 3011	22⅞	22⅛	22⅝	— ⅛
42⅝	24⅜	Tesor	pf2.16	5.5 514	40¼	39⅛	39⅞	— ⅛
42⅝	29⅜	Texaco	3	9.7 4 1488	31	30⅜	30⅝	
45	31⅛	TexCm	1.10	3.3 7 194	34⅛	33⅝	33⅞	—1
73	43⅞	TexEst	3.80	7.7 6 92	49⅝	49⅛	49⅜	— ⅛
21⅛	17⅛	TxET	pf2.40	12. 1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
41⅛	30⅛	TexGT	1.92	6.5 5 84	30⅛	d29⅝	29⅝	— ½
40⅛	23⅛	TexInd	.60b	2.5 7 21	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
128⅛	70⅛	TexInst	2	2.5 15 1846	79⅛	77⅛	78⅞	+1⅛
46⅛	20⅛	TexInt	s .05	.2 47 5385	25⅛	22⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	15⅛	TXNMx	2.08	13. 6 9	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
41⅛	28⅛	TxOGas	.24	.8 13 2114	29⅛	28⅛	29	— ½
27	22⅛	TxPac	.25	1.1 17 128	23½	d22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
22½	16⅛	TexUtil	1.88	9.3 6 557	20⅛	20	20⅛	
5⅛	2⅝	Texfi In		8 30	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
39⅛	24⅛	Textron	1.80	7.4 9 177	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
41½	25⅛	Textr	pf2.08	8.0 11	26⅛	26	26⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	Thack		14 13	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
39⅛	18⅛	ThrmE	n	10 44	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	24⅛	Thiokl	s1.10	3.8 10 19	29	29	29	— ¼
65	46⅛	ThmBet	1.92	3.9 12 48	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	10⅛	Thomln	.64b	4.5 7 22	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	9⅛	ThmMd		4 23	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	10⅛	Thrifty	.80	7.0 6 98	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
18⅛	14	TiCor	s 1.20	7.4 5 14	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
47⅛	31⅛	Tidwtr	.80	2.6 8 747	31⅛	d30⅛	31	— ¼
26⅛	8⅛	Tigerln		3874	9	d 8	8⅛	— ⅛
41⅛	26⅛	Timel	s 1	2.9 15 347	34½	33⅛	34⅛	+ ½
59⅛	38⅛	TimI	pfB1.57	3.2 31	49½	49⅛	49½	
68⅛	45⅛	TimI	pfC4.50	7.8 2	58	58	58	+ ¼
58½	41⅛	TimesM	2	4.5 11 16	44⅛	43⅛	44⅛	+ ½
78	57⅛	Timkn	3.40	5.8 7 91	59⅛	58⅛	58⅛	—1
34	19½	TodShp	1	3.9 5 64	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	10	Tokhm	s .54	3.8 7 22	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ¼
18⅛	15	TolEdis	2.36	15. 6 83	16	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	13½	TolEd	pf2.21	14. 4	14½	14⅛	14⅛	
34⅛	19⅛	TonkaCp	.70e	2.7 7 151	26⅛	26	26⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	8⅛	ToolRol	.40b	3.5 10 24	11⅛	11½	11½	— ⅛
12½	6⅛	ToroCo		48	8	7⅛	8	
28⅛	13⅛	Tosco		756	13⅛	d13	13⅛	— ½
21⅛	13⅛	Towle	.44	2.3 8 49	19½	19⅛	19½	+ ⅛
18⅛	10⅛	Towle	pf .44	3.7 1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
34	16	TeyRU	s	19 316	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ½
33½	19½	Tracor	s.32	1.4 12 178	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
30	18⅛	Trane	1.36	5.0 7 78	27	26⅛	27	+ ⅛
28⅛	13⅛	TW Cp		10 1935	15	14⅛	15	+ ⅛
12⅛	4⅛	TW	wt	23	5½	5⅛	5⅛	
13	10⅛	TWC	pf 1.90	16. 12	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
32	28	TWC	pf 2.66	13. 151	21⅛	20⅛	21	— ½
26⅛	17½	Transm	1.40	6.8 6 353	20⅛	20⅛	20½	+ ⅛
16⅛	14	Traninc	2.12	14. 27	15½	15⅛	15⅛	
52⅛	37⅛	Transco	1.80	4.8 8 143	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
59	43⅛	Trnsc	pf3.87	8.6 48	45	44	45	+ ½
8⅛	4⅛	Transcn	.10	1.9 27 140	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
21½	16⅛	TrGP	pf2.50	14. 1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld. P/E Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
9½	5⅜	TransOh		10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
13	8⅝	TARify		12 4	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
30½	20¼	Tranwy	1.80b	8.1 6 6	22¼	22	22¼	
54	37⅝	Travlrs	3.28	7.1 6 99	46	45⅝	46	+ ⅜
58½	41½	Trvlr pf	2	4.0 2	50¼	50¼	50¼	— ¾
23¾	16½	TriCon	3.87e	22. 370	18	d17⅝	18	—2¼
22⅜	18	TriCn	pf2.50	13. 14	19⅝	19¼	19½	+ ½
4¼	2⅛	TriSoln		3 13	3⅛	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
24½	12⅜	TriaPc	1	7.3 11 9	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
15⅛	7	Tricntr	.41r	5.0 7 5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
19⅞	8¾	Trico	s .16	1.3 9 81	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
25⅝	12	Trinty	.50	4.2 4 388	12⅝	d11⅞	12	
18⅞	13⅞	TucsEP	1.72	9.0 5 294	u19⅞	18⅞	19⅛	+ ¾
25⅛	16⅛	TwinDs	1.10	6.5 5 6	17⅛	17	17	— ¼
21⅞	10½	TycoL	s .70	5.8 5 30	12	11¾	12	
29⅞	18⅛	TylerCp	.55	2.7 6 8	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
57⅝	19⅝	Tymshr		11 518	20⅛	d18⅞	19⅛	—1⅛
		—U—U—U—						
31⅞	15⅝	UAL		18 2459	16½	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅜
30½	17½	UAL pf	.40	2.4 3	15½	d15½	15½	—2¼
34¼	24	UGI	2.04	8.2 6 34	25⅜	24⅞	25	+ ⅛
13	8⅜	UMC	.60	6.7 6 158	9	d 8½	9	+ ¼
5⅜	3	UMET	.13e	3.9 3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
15⅞	6	UNCRes		4 635	6½	6⅛	6⅜	+ ⅜
9⅜	5⅜	UNR		22	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
52	37⅝	USFG Cp	3.20	8.1 6 149	39⅝	38	39½	+1¼
49	39½	Unilvr	1.84e	4.0 6 2	46¼	46¼	46¼	+ ¼
63⅞	48⅝	UniNV	4.55e	7.5 5 22	61¼	60⅞	61	
63¼	43⅝	UCamp	3	6.7 6 175	45	44⅛	44½	+ ⅜
62⅞	45¼	UnCarb	3.40	7.4 5 464	46¼	45⅝	45⅝	
15⅝	7⅝	UnCamr	.20	1.5 9 14	13	12⅞	13	
9⅜	4⅛	UnionC	.291	6.8 6 92	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
11⅞	9⅞	UnElec	1.52	14. 6 230	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
45	37⅜	UnEl	pf6.40	16. z680	39	39	39	
62	46⅜	UEl pfL	8	16. z200	48½	48⅜	48½	+1
15⅞	12¾	UnEl	pf2.13	16. 1	13½	13½	13½	
21⅞	17½	UnEl	pf2.72	14. 2	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
56	47¼	UEl pfH	8	16. 9	49	48	48¾	— ¾
45⅞	28¾	UOilCal	1	3.0 7 2388	33⅝	32¾	33⅜	+ ⅜
75⅞	42½	UnPac	1.80	4.1 11 1445	44⅝	43½	44⅜	+ ⅛
10⅞	5½	Uniroyl		.5 373	6¾	6¼	6¾	+ ⅛
44¼	30	Unirly	pf	z250	41⅛	41	41	— ⅝
25	14¾	UnitD	n	8 71	16½	15⅝	16	— ¼
16⅛	9¾	UnBrnd	.40	3.8 13 2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
12¾	8½	UBrd	pf1.20	13. 2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
28¼	21⅛	UCbTV	n.14	.5 24 24	25¾	25⅝	25¾	
54⅛	33¾	UnEnrg	1.92	5.5 5 99	34⅞	34¼	34¼	
20¾	17¼	Ulllum	2.76	15. 4 49	19	18⅞	19	
27¼	23	Ulllu	pf 3.97	17. 9	24	23¾	24	
15⅜	13	Ulllu	pf 2.20	15. z580	14½	13½	14½	+1
28	22½	Ulllu	pf 4	16. 3	25	25	25	+ ⅜
42⅝	28	Unitlnd	1b	2.5 11 42	40⅝	40	40½	+ ⅝
24⅛	16⅝	Unitlnn	.22	1.3 7 1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
14¾	10⅞	UJerBk	1.12	9.4 4 12	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
6⅝	3½	UtdMM		7 145	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
5⅝	2⅛	UnPkMn		56 40	2⅛	2¼	2¼	
23	17½	USFoS	5.07e	29. 31	17½	17½	17½	
26⅛	10	USAir	.12	1.2 3 1159	10⅝	10¼	10¼	
38¾	29	USGyps	2.40	8.0 6 29	30⅛	29⅞	30	
33	10	USHom	.36	3.4 5 371	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
12⅞	8⅛	USInd	.76	8.8 151	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
30	20⅜	USLeas	.60	2.7 8 8	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
19⅞	11⅜	US Rty	.30e	2.1 91 40	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
36⅜	20⅜	USSho	s1.25	4.6 5 802	27¼	26⅜	27	+ ¼
35¼	23⅝	USSteel	2	8.2 2 768	24⅝	24⅛	24½	+ ⅛
51	35	USTobc	2.40	5.4 10 48	44½	43⅝	44½	+ ⅜
61	37¼	UnTech	2.40	6.4 5 582	37¾	d37⅛	37½	— ⅛
75⅝	46	UTch	pf3.87	8.3 42	46⅝	46⅛	46⅛	— ⅛
27⅞	20	UTch	pf2.55	12. 36	21	20⅞	21	
24	14¾	UnITel	1.48	8.5 6 668	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅜
29⅛	18⅝	UnIT	2pf1.50	6.3 5	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	+ ¼
30½	16¼	Unitrd	s .25	1.0 13 53	24⅛	23½	24⅛	+ ¼
35	12⅞	Univar	.48	2.7 7 33	24¼	24⅛	24¼	+ ¼
34½	21⅛	UnLeaf	1.52	6.5 6 18	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	
68⅝	45⅝	Upjohn	2.28	4.3 10 393	53	51¾	53	+1½
34	19½	USLIFE	.84	3.7 5 215	22⅜	22⅜	22½	+ ⅛
29	23¼	USLF	pf3.33	13. 3	25½	25½	25½	— ⅛
32	28¾	USLF	pf2.25	9.3 6	24⅛	24	24⅛	+ ⅜
8¼	6⅝	Uslfelnc	1	13. 29	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
20	15	UtaPL	2.20	12. 8 224	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
22	18	UtPL	pf2.80	15. 61	18½	18⅜	18½	
22	18¼	UtPL	pf2.90	16. 41	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
16⅞	13½	UtPL	pf2.04	15. 8	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
		—V—V—V—						
45¼	27	VF Cp	2.40	6.9 6 420	34⅞	34¼	34⅞	+ ¼
36⅜	19¼	Valero	.22	1.4 6 366	20¼	19½	20¼	+ ¾
16	8⅛	Valeyln	.40	4.6 5 118	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
22⅞	13⅝	VanDrn	1.12	7.2 7 9	14⅛	13¾	14⅛	+ ¼
29⅞	14¼	Varco	n .12	.8 8 125	14⅞	d13⅞	14¾	+ ⅜
34½	22½	Varian	.52	2.0 20 545	26½	25⅞	26⅜	+ ⅜
15½	6⅞	Varo	.40	5.7 5 35	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
33⅜	11⅞	Veeco	.20	1.5 13 105	13⅞	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
3⅞	1⅜	Vendo		8	3	2⅞	3	
10¼	8⅛	VestSe	1.28a	14. 10	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
33⅜	20⅛	Viacm	s .25	1.0 15 1024	24¼	24	24¼	

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld. P/E Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
41⅛	28½	Vicom	pf2.10	7.0 2	29⅞	27⅞	29⅞	
13⅞	10½	VaEPw	1.50	13. 7 434	11¾	11⅜	11¾	+ ⅛
68	57½	VaEl	pf 8.60	14. z10	63½	63½	63½	—1½
69½	58	VaEP	pf9.75	15. z300	64	63	63	
21½	18	VaEP	pf2.90	15. 27	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+ ⅝
51½	42½	VaEP	pf7.20	16. z250	46	46	46	+1
18⅞	8¾	Vornado		90	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
20⅜	11⅝	Vulclnc	.72	5.1 8 14	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	
54	40⅛	VulcnM	2.20	4.4 7 20	50⅛	49¾	49¾	— ⅛
		—W—W—W—						
25⅝	16⅞	WICOR	2.14	12. 6 10	18⅞	18	18⅞	
41	31	WabR	pf4.50	13. z180	36	35¾	36	+ ¼
28⅛	17¼	Wachov	1.24	5.2 7 32	23⅞	23¼	23⅞	+ ⅛
7⅞	5¼	WachRt		13 14	7½	7½	7½	+ ¼
19¾	11⅛	Wackht	.44	3.4 10 20	13¼	12⅞	13	
31⅛	12⅞	Walnoco	.14	.8 604	19⅞	18	18⅞	+ ⅜
43⅞	27	WlMart	.25	.6 18 38	39⅞	39	39¾	
24½	20	WlMrt	pf	2	22⅜	22⅞	22⅜	+ ¼
54⅛	41½	Walera	1	2.1 8 219	46⅝	46½	46⅝	+ ⅛
29⅞	15¼	WkHRs	p1.32	89	15⅞	d15⅛	15⅞	+ ⅛
36	21⅞	WalCSv	.66	2.2 10 3	30½	30¼	30¼	— ⅛
32	16⅛	WaltJm	1	5.4 89 114	18⅝	18½	18⅝	
10½	6⅞	WallJ	pf 1	14. z340	7⅛	7	7	
34	18½	WaltJ	pf1.60	7.9 5	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅛
29¼	17⅞	Warnac	1	4.1 5 53	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅜
49¼	29	Wrnc	pf1.50	3.4 5	44	44	44	—1¼
59	33⅞	WrnCm	1	1.8 18 3057	57⅛	56⅛	57	+1
25	17	WarnrL	1.40	6.4 181 604	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	
43⅛	21⅞	WashGs	2.64	9.7 8 128	27¼	26	27¼	+1¼
25⅞	15⅞	WshNt	s1.08	6.1 5 121	17⅝	16⅞	17⅝	+ ½
18⅝	15⅝	WshWt	2.32	13. 5 60	17⅝	17⅜	17½	— ⅛
41	25⅞	Waste	s .41	1.3 16 1868	32⅝	32	32	— ¼
38⅝	20½	Watkin	.48	1.7 12 117	28¼	27½	27½	— ⅜
11½	6	WayGos	.20e	2.2 7 3	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
6⅛	4¼	WeanUn		9 1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
13⅞	6½	WebbD		4 136	6⅞	6¼	6¼	
39⅞	28	WeisMk	1.14	2.9 10 11	39	38¾	39	+ ½
36⅛	24⅛	WellsF	1.92	7.8 5 413	25¼	d24¼	24¾	— ½
24⅛	18½	WelFM	2.80	13. 10 107	21⅞	21¼	21⅞	+ ⅛
19¼	12⅝	Wendy	n .28	2.1 9 246	13½	13¼	13⅝	
39	19⅛	WestCo	.60	1.9 10 30	31⅞	31⅛	31⅛	— ¼
35⅝	28	WPenP	pf4.50	14. z200	32¼	31½	31½	— ½
26	19⅛	WIPIP	s1.80	8.6 5 353	21	20	21	+ ¼
12⅞	9⅛	WstctT	g.92	3	10	10	10	— ⅛
11⅞	4⅞	WnAirL		358	5	4⅝	4⅞	— ⅛
30	13⅞	WAir	pf 2	14. 7	14	13⅞	14	
32⅛	18⅝	WCNA	s .24	1.3 8 1411	18⅝	d17⅞	18⅝	
60	38½	WPacl		5 35	59	57	57½	—1½
37¼	19¾	WUnion	1.40	4.4 12 205	33	31⅞	32⅛	—1⅛
78½	45½	WnUn	pf4.60	6.7 15	70¼	69	69	—1¼
8⅝	7	WUn	dpf1.18	15. 39	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
19¼	15¼	WUTl	pf2.56	16. 3	16	15⅞	16	+ ¼
34½	23	WestgEl	1.80	7.5 5 1286	24⅜	23½	24	+ ⅜
30½	20⅜	Wstvac	s1.20	5.6 5 62	21¼	21	21¼	
40⅜	24⅛	Weyerhr	1.30	5.1 12 1180	25⅝	25¼	25¼	
53½	32⅝	Weyr	pf2.80	8.4 222	34½	33½	33½	—1
52	36¼	Weyr	pr4.50	12. 157	39¼	38¼	38⅞	— ⅛
65⅞	35⅞	WheelF	1.80	5.0 8 45	36⅝	d35⅝	36⅛	+ ¼
56	34¼	WhelF	pf4.12	12. 1	35½	35½	35½	+ ½
48⅛	28	WhelPit		6 14	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ¼
43	38	WhPlt	pf 6	15. z200	39	39	39	+1
30½	19	Whirlpl	1.60	6.7 7 1789	24⅛	24	24	— ¼
38	23⅝	WhitC	1.50	5.9 5 59	25⅝	24¾	25⅛	+ ½
58⅝	28¼	Whittak	1.60	5.1 7 1142	31⅜	30⅞	31⅜	+ ⅜
17	7⅞	Wickes	.78b	9.8 7 115	8	7⅞	8	+ ½
8	4⅛	Wiebldt		8.4 14	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
46⅝	22¼	William	1.20	4.5 6 1087	26⅝	26	26⅝	+ ⅜
15¼	7	WilshrO	.65r	7.3 28 64	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
37¼	27¼	WinDx	2.16	7.1 8 13	30½	30⅛	30½	+ ⅜
6¼	2¼	Winnbgo		19 312	3½	3¼	3½	+ ⅛
7⅞	4⅛	WinterJ	.50	12. 71 26	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
29¼	20⅝	WisEP	2.68	9.7 7 236	27¾	27½	27½	— ¼
72	60½	WisE	pf8.90	14. z150	63¾	62¾	62¾	— ¼
21½	15½	WiscPL	2.06	9.9 7 73	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	+ ½
20½	14¾	WiscPS	1.96	10. 7 30	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
31⅛	22⅝	Witco	1.80	8.0 6 58	22⅞	d22⅝	22⅝	— ½
24⅝	12	WolvW	s.46	3.7 5 97	12⅞	12¼	12⅝	+ ¼
25¼	14⅝	Womet	.52	3.0 10 92	17⅝	16¾	17½	
35⅛	20⅝	WoodPl	.40	1.9 14 167	21	20⅝	21	— ¼
27⅝	17	Wolwth	1.80	11. 15 942	17¼	17	17	— ⅛
38	24	Wolw	pf2.20	9.1 1	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
10½	3⅛	WorldAr		27	3¼	4⅛	4¼	
43¼	32⅛	Wrigly	1.44a	4.5 9 2	32¼	d32	32¼	+ ⅛
11⅞	4⅛	Wurltzr		6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
13	7	WyleLb	.40	5.4 11 91	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	
14⅝	6½	Wyly		30 177	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅜
21¼	13	Wynns	.60	3.1 8 25	19½	19⅜	19½	— ¼
		—X—Y—Z—						
64	37⅛	Xerox	3	7.4 5 2565	40⅜	39¼	40⅜	+1⅛
22	12½	XTRA	.44	5.0 22 32	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
32½	18⅝	ZaleCp	1.26	6.4 3 18	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
35½	22	Zapata	.72	2.8 7 147	26¼	24¾	25⅝	+1
31⅛	19½	Zayre	.40	1.6 6 180	25⅝	25¼	25¼	— ¼
21½	10¼	ZenithR	.30	2.9 10 141	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
25	16	Zero	s .56	2.7 9 16	21	20⅞	21	
35⅝	17¾	Zurnlnd	1.20	5.7 6 132	21	20½	21	+ ½

8400

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U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Chicago Futures

Jan. 27, 1982

	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
WHEAT 5,000 bu minimum; dollars per bushel					
Mar	3.77½	3.79½	3.73	3.79¼	+.05¾
May	3.86	3.94	3.86	3.93¾	+.08
Jul	3.94½	4.01¼	3.94½	4.01¼	+.07½
Sep	4.07	4.13	4.06¼	4.13	+.07½
Dec	4.24	4.31	4.23½	4.31	+.07¾
Mar	4.38	4.46	4.38	4.45¾	+.08¾
Prev. sales 26,070. Prev day's open int 69,449, up 846.					
CORN 5,000 bu minimum; dollars per bushel					
Mar	2.72½	2.75½	2.71¾	2.75	+.03
May	2.82½	2.86¼	2.82¼	2.85¾	+.03¾
Jul	2.88¼	2.92¾	2.87¾	2.91¾	+.04¼
Sep	2.90¾	2.95¼	2.90½	2.94	+.05½
Dec	2.94	2.99¼	2.94	2.99½	+.05½
Mar	3.07¼	3.12¼	3.07	3.12½	+.05½
Prev. sales 22,144. Prev day's open int 136,586, up 248.					
SOYBEANS 5,000 bu minimum; dollars per bushel					
Mar	6.47½	6.57½	6.47½	6.56½	+.09
May	6.61	6.72½	6.61	6.71½	+.10¼
Jul	6.74	6.87¼	6.74	6.86¼	+.11½
Aug	6.79	6.91	6.79	6.91	+.13
Sep	6.83	6.94	6.83	6.92	+.13
Nov	6.87½	7.01	6.86	6.99¼	+.14
Jan	7.00	7.15	7.00	7.14	+.14½
Mar	7.15½	7.29½	7.15½	7.29½	+.15½
May				7.41½	+.15½
Prev. sales 29,080. Prev day's open int 79,761, up 626.					
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton					
Mar	190.00	193.00	189.70	192.80	+3.00
May	192.00	195.70	192.00	195.40	+3.50
Jul	195.00	199.50	195.00	199.20	+4.00
Aug	197.00	200.00	196.90	199.50	+3.70
Sep	197.50	201.00	197.50	201.00	+3.80
Oct	198.30	202.50	198.30	202.20	+4.40
Dec	199.50	205.00	199.50	204.80	+4.80
Jan	199.50	205.50	199.50	205.50	+5.50
Prev. sales 8,833. Prev day's open int 39,598, up 119.					
SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs.					
Mar	20.20	20.37	20.20	20.29	+.06
May	20.88	21.01	20.88	20.95	+.07
Jul	21.50	21.60	21.45	21.55	+.07
Aug	21.72	21.85	21.72	21.85	+.13
Sep	21.95	22.10	21.95	22.07	+.20
Oct	22.10	22.25	22.10	22.25	+.25
Dec	22.50	22.70	22.50	22.70	+.30
Jan	22.70	22.70	22.70	22.70	+.30
Mar				22.80	+.45
Prev. sales 12,791. Prev day's open int 51,396, up 640.					
OATS 5,000 bu minimum; dollars per bushel					
Mar	2.09¼	2.15½	2.09	2.15½	+.06
May	2.00½	2.06¼	2.00½	2.06¼	+.06
Jul	1.88¼	1.94¼	1.88¼	1.94¼	+.06
Dec	1.90	1.95½	1.90	1.95½	+.06
Sep	1.84	1.89¾	1.84	1.89¾	+.06
Prev. sales 1,063. Prev day's open int 7,672, off 9.					
CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	61.95	62.20	61.57	61.60	—.25
Apr	60.35	60.80	60.10	60.35	+.03
Jun	59.95	60.45	59.85	59.92	—.03
Aug	58.90	59.47	58.75	59.00	+.15
Oct	57.45	57.80	57.10	57.15	—.05
Dec	58.25	58.50	58.25	58.30	+.05
Feb				58.60	
Prev. sales 16,168. Prev day's open int 52,569, up 28.					
FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	61.60	61.95	61.25	61.67	+.25
Apr	60.55	60.80	60.25	60.57	+.25
May	59.55	59.80	59.30	59.50	+.15
Aug	59.85	60.35	59.77	60.00	+.15
Sep	59.00	60.00	59.00	59.50	+.20
Oct	58.70	59.20	58.70	59.00	+.30
Nov	59.50	59.50	59.50	59.50	+.15
Prev. sales 2,296. Prev day's open int 10,083, off 4.					
HOGS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	48.85	49.42	48.60	48.80	
Apr	47.00	47.55	46.65	46.80	—.25
Jun	49.75	50.20	49.50	49.65	—.22
Jul	50.75	51.25	50.55	50.85	+.08
Aug	49.80	50.35	49.50	49.52	—.38
Oct	47.90	47.90	47.40	47.60	—.12
Dec	48.75	48.80	48.10	48.35	—.27
Feb	49.00	49.00	48.75	48.90	+.10
Apr				46.25	
Prev. sales 7,549. Prev day's open int 25,794, up 9.					
PORK BELLIES 38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	67.25	68.75	67.20	67.80	+.18
Mar	67.75	69.20	67.65	68.20	—.10
May	69.40	70.85	69.40	69.55	—.12
Jul	70.30	71.10	70.00	70.55	+.08
Aug	69.20	69.80	69.00	69.45	+.10
Prev. sales 9,903. Prev day's open int 18,985, up 317.					
FRESH BROILERS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	42.30	42.30	41.50	41.52	—.73
Apr	46.10	47.00	43.90	43.90	—1.40
Jun				47.40	
Jul				46.60	+.20
Aug				46.10	
Prev. sales 47. Prev day's open int 313, off 14.					
LUMBER 130,000 bd. ft.; $ per 1,000 bd. ft.					
Mar	146.00	146.90	143.00	143.30	—2.60
May	152.00	153.00	148.60	149.00	—2.90
Jul	162.00	162.50	158.70	158.80	—2.60
Sep	169.00	170.00	167.30	167.50	—1.70
Nov	172.00	172.00	168.10	168.40	—1.90
Jan	176.50	177.00	176.50	177.00	—2.20
Mar	183.90	183.90	183.90	183.90	—1.00
May				192.00	—2.50
Prev. sales 2,501. Prev day's open int 9,444, up 46.					
PLYWOOD 76,032 sq. ft.; $ per 1,000 sq. ft. No open contracts.					
WSTN. PLYWOOD 76,032 sq. ft.; $ per 1,000 sq. ft.					
Mar	185.50	186.20	183.50	184.00	—1.30
May	192.00	192.40	189.50	189.80	—1.60
Jul	198.00	198.00	195.30	195.30	—1.90
Sep				201.00	—2.00
Nov	207.00	208.00	206.50	207.00	—.50
Jan	213.00	213.00	211.00	211.00	—2.00
Prev. sales 298. Prev day's open int 4,445, off 72.					
US T. BILLS $1 million; pts of 100 pct.					
Mar	86.70	86.78	86.53	86.63	+.07
Jun	86.60	86.65	86.37	86.44	+.02
Sep	86.50	86.54	86.24	86.34	
Dec	86.50	86.51	86.25	86.34	
Mar	86.43	86.43	86.26	86.32	
Jun	86.44	86.44	86.31	86.34	—.01
Sep	86.45	86.45	86.45	86.36	—.01
Dec				86.37	—.02
Prev. sales 30,459. Prev day's open int 34,873, up 634.					
GNMA $100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of 100 pct					
Mar	59-10	59-16	59	59-4	+06
Jun	59-1	59-9	58-22	58-25	+02
Sep	59-9	59-9	58-23	58-24	
Dec	59-11	59-11	58-24	58-24	—01
Mar	59-13	59-13	58-24	58-24	—02
Jun	59-14	59-14	58-24	58-24	—03
Sep	59-2	59-2	58-24	58-24	—04
Dec	59-12	59-12	58-22	58-24	—05
Mar	59-13	59-13	58-24	58-24	—06
Jun	59-14	59-14	58-24	58-24	—07
Sep				58-24	—08
Dec				58-24	—09
Mar				58-24	—10
Jun				58-24	—11
Prev. sales 12,508. Prev day's open int 69,572, up 1,878.					
US TREASURY BONDS (8 pct-$100,000; pts & 32nds of 100 pct)					
Mar	59-31	60-2	59-9	59-15	—01
Jun	60-2	60-13	59-19	59-25	—01
Sep	60-20	60-22	59-31	60-4	—02
Dec	60-30	61	60-11	60-15	—02
Mar	61-6	61-6	60-26	60-26	—02
Jun	61-13	61-13	61-2	61-5	—02
Sep	61-28	61-28	61-15	61-15	—02
Dec	62	62	61-22	61-24	—02
Mar	62-13	62-13	62	62	—02
Jun	62-12	62-12	62-8	62-8	—02
Sep				62-16	—02
Dec				62-24	—02
Prev. sales 78,053. Prev day's open int 214,015, up 2,589.					
EURODOLLAR CD's $1 million; pts of 100 pct					
Mar	84.30	84.34	84.46	84.15	N.A.
Jun	84.22	84.27	84.07	84.15	N.A.
Sep	84.22	84.27	84.12	84.15	N.A.
Est. sales 401. Prev. sales 800. Prev. open int. 2,100					
BRITISH POUND $ per pound; 1 point equals $0.0001					
Mar	1.8600	1.8810	1.8450	1.8495	—55
Jun	1.8640	1.8860	1.8720	1.8750	—75
Sep	1.8800	1.8800	1.8775	1.8795	—80
Dec				1.8820	—80
Prev. sales 4,468. Prev day's open int 12,345, off 734.					
CANADIAN DOLLAR $ per dlr; 1 point equals $0.0001					
Mar	.8373	.8374	.8346	.8352	—13
Jun	.8352	.8352	.8352	.8350	—10
Sep	.8332	.8332	.8332	.8332	—13
Dec	.8320	.8320	.8320	.8320	—30
Prev. sales 1,086. Prev day's open int 8,252, up 137.					
FRENCH FRANC $ per franc; 1 point equals $0.00001					
Mar				.16950	
Jun				.16950	
Prev. sales 9. Prev day's open int 47, off 6.					
GERMAN MARK $ per mark; 1 point equals $0.0001					
Mar	.4355	.4370	.4330	.4326	—25
Jun	.4415	.4422	.4378	.4381	—30
Sep				.4444	—21
Dec				.4500	—25
Prev. sales 7,738. Prev day's open int 13,310, off 578.					
JAPANESE YEN $ per yen; 1 point equals $0.000001					
Mar	.004438	.004441	.004397	.004399	—33
Jun	.004534	.004536	.004491	.004493	—34
Sep	.004600	.004600	.004590	.004591	—31
Prev. sales 3,921. Prev day's open int 11,600, off 275.					
SWISS FRANC $ per franc; 1 point equals $0.0001					
Mar	.5457	.5468	.5421	.5432	—23
Jun	.5536	.5548	.5506	.5517	+79
Sep				.5598	—14
Dec				.5640	
Prev. sales 9,423. Prev day's open int 12,795, off 29.					

New York Futures

Jan. 27, 1982

	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
MAINE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb				8.30	
Mar	8.17	8.17	8.12	8.12	—.06
Apr	8.41	8.49	8.47	8.67	+.06
Nov				7.76	
Prev. sales 602. Prev day's open int 798, off 3,166.					
COFFEE C 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	143.25	145.00	142.60	144.91	+1.82
May	133.50	134.80	132.60	134.50	+1.52
Jul	129.75	130.75	129.00	130.49	+1.00
Sep	127.35	128.00	127.00	127.86	+.91
Dec	125.50	126.00	125.50	126.00	+1.50
Mar	124.00	124.00	124.00	124.00	+1.00
Prev. sales 3,565. Prev day's open int 11,377, up 91.					
SUGAR-WORLD 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	13.99	14.10	13.94	13.99	+.12
May	14.04	14.14	14.01	14.10	+.19
Jul	14.19	14.28	14.14	14.22	+.18
Sep	14.40	14.45	14.35	14.42	+.17
Oct	14.55	14.66	14.55	14.60	+.14
Jan				14.60	+.14
Mar	15.19	15.25	15.13	15.19	+.14
May				15.42	+.28
Prev. sales 7,535. Prev day's open int 76,442, up 361.					
COCOA 10 metric tons; $ per ton					
Mar	2055	2069	2020	2029	—17
May	2067	2080	2034	2039	—21
Jul	2090	2103	2062	2062	—22
Sep	2115	2120	2098	2099	—1
Dec	2135	2150	2120	2119	—1
Mar				2144	—1
Prev. sales 1,743. Prev day's open int 14,267, off 44.					
ORANGE JUICE 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	145.00	146.90	145.00	145.70	+1.45
May	148.40	149.80	148.20	148.65	+1.35
Jul	151.50	152.40	150.70	151.70	+1.30
Sep	153.90	154.75	153.80	154.00	+1.25
Nov	155.20	156.40	155.10	155.15	+.90
Jan	156.10	157.30	156.10	156.30	+.35
Mar				157.45	+.45
May	159.00	159.10	158.25	158.60	+.35
Prev. sales 1,762. Prev day's open int 9,991, off 231.					
COTTON 2 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	65.35	65.65	65.25	65.57	+.42
May	67.35	67.70	67.15	67.60	+.40
Jul	69.19	69.49	68.95	69.30	+.35
Oct	71.30	71.45	71.30	71.45	+.30
Dec	72.48	72.60	72.25	72.52	+.21
Mar	74.10	74.70	72.49	74.00	+.40
May				75.00	+.45
Jul				75.00	+.50
Prev. sales 6,100. Prev day's open int 30,306, up 72.					
COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	71.60	71.60	71.20	71.90	—.85
Mar	73.20	73.30	72.05	72.85	—.70
May	75.15	75.15	74.00	74.80	—.85
Jul	76.95	76.95	75.80	76.70	
Sep	78.45	78.75	78.00	78.55	—.85
Dec	81.40	81.40	80.40	81.20	—.85
Jan	81.50	81.50	81.50	82.10	—.85
Mar	84.20	84.20	84.00	83.90	—.10
May				85.70	—.10
Jul	87.80	87.80	87.80	87.50	—.10
Sep	89.80	89.80	89.00	89.30	—.10
Prev. sales 6,314. Prev day's open int 55,553.					
HEATING OIL 42,000 gal; cents per gal					
Feb	92.30	96.25	91.10	91.50	—1.80
Mar	89.55	89.85	88.70	88.95	—1.73
Apr	87.30	89.70	86.40	86.72	—1.41
May	84.90	89.30	85.80	86.19	—1.36
Jun	86.40	86.70	85.95	86.25	—1.48
Jul	86.00	86.60	86.00	86.48	—1.27
Aug	87.50	87.50	86.50	86.50	—1.40
Sep	87.30	87.35	87.30	87.40	—1.30
Oct	89.20	89.20	89.20	89.20	—1.20
Dec				91.00	—1.00
Prev. sales 4,819. Prev day's open int 23,537, off 668.					
SILVER 5,000 troy oz.; cents per troy oz.					
Feb	808.0	808.0	808.0	815.0	+21.0
Mar	822.0	825.0	811.0	824.0	+21.0
May	839.0	845.0	831.0	843.2	+20.9
Jul	858.0	865.0	852.0	863.2	+20.8
Sep	878.0	880.0	872.5	883.2	+20.7
Dec	910.0	915.0	904.0	913.2	+20.5
Jan				923.2	+20.4
Mar	942.0	948.0	933.0	943.2	+20.3
May				963.2	+20.2
Jul				983.2	+20.1
Sep				1003.2	+20.0
Prev. sales 5,308. Prev day's open int 27,186, up 80.					
PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Apr	368.00	371.50	364.50	369.80	+7.40
Jul	376.60	379.00	375.00	378.80	+7.30
Oct	386.00	386.00	384.00	389.80	+7.20
Jan				407.60	+7.10
Prev. sales 1,594. Prev day's open int 6,368, up 25.					
GOLD 100 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Feb	382.00	385.50	380.50	384.20	+7.80
Mar	384.50	386.00	382.00	387.60	+7.70
Apr	391.50	399.20	388.00	391.60	+7.50
Jun	400.30	404.00	396.50	400.40	+7.50
Aug	412.00	412.00	406.50	409.60	+7.50
Oct	419.00	419.00	417.00	419.10	+7.60
Dec	428.00	440.00	426.00	428.80	+7.70
Feb	438.00	443.50	433.50	439.00	+7.80
Apr	449.00	449.00	449.00	449.30	+7.80
Jun				459.60	+7.80
Aug				470.00	+7.90
Oct				480.50	+8.10
Prev. sales 46,004. Prev day's open int 165,900, up 1,984.					

Selected Over-the-Counter

Closing Prices, Jan. 27, 1982

NEW YORK (AP)— The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Stock	Bid	Ask
AELInd	10	10½
AFAProt	11	13
AVMCp	4½	4½
Accuray	7½	7¾
AddisnW	10½	11
AdvRoss	3½	3¾
AlBsh s	19¾	20¼
Allcolnc	41	43
Altex	3⅜	3¼
Amorex	18⅛	18½
AFurn	4½	4¾
AGreet	18¾	18¾
AloGp s	62⅛	62¼
AMicros	36¼	36⅝
ANatins	13¼	14
AQuasr	9⅛	9⅜
AResMg	5⅞	6⅛
AWeld s	18	19⅛
Anadite	6½	6⅞
AngSA	11⅜	12
AngAGd	67½	68
AppleC	19¼	19½
ApldM s	15½	15¾
ArdenGp	3½	3⅞
AsdCBll	22¼	22½
AltGsLt	14¼	15
AflanRs	20	20½
BairdCp	7⅛	8
BallyPP	5	5⅛
BancHE	9¼	10
BasicR g	3⅛	3⅞
BassiFr	21⅛	22
BaylsMk	10	10⅛
Beeline	5	5½
BeatPf	2⅛	2¾
Betzl s	27½	28
BevMgt	14¼	14½
BibbCo	10⅛	11¼
BirdSao	8⅝	9
Birtchr	4¼	4½
Blvvoar	9½	9⅝
Boaonz	1¼	1⅜
BrwTom	21⅛	21⅝
Buckbee	9⅛	9½
Buffels	30¼	30⅝
BurnupS	12¼	12⅝
CNLFin	2	2½
CPT s	14⅛	14¼
CalWtSv	35½	37
ConradH	2⅝	3⅛
CapEn	1	1⅛
CapSw s	13	14
CalnAir	3⅞	4⅛
CareCp	15	16
CharRiv	35½	36¼
ChmS s	9⅞	10
ChrHou s	15⅝	16¼
ChmLea	13	14½
ChesUtl	17¼	19
Chubb	44	44⅛
Cirfico	6⅛	7
CitzSoGa	8⅝	8½
CitzUtA	34	34½
CitzUtB	32¼	32½
ClarkJL	24½	25¼
ClarCp	4⅛	5
ColrTle	11⅛	11¾
ColoGas	¾	11-32
ComClH	45¼	46
CmlShr	14⅛	15½
CmwTel	12¼	13½
ConPap	25¼	25¾
Cordis	19¼	20
CrosTre	24⅝	24½
CullnFd s	¾	1¼
Cyclfron	5	5⅛
DiaDes s	13½	13¾
DaytM s	11⅜	12½
DBeer	6 15-32	6 17-32
DekibAg	23	23⅜
DelCanT	11	11¼
DeweyEl	3	3½
DiaCrys	22	23
DixnCru	35	37½
Docutl s	24¼	24⅝
DollrGn	15½	15⅝
DeyiDB	14⅛	17¼
DriefCn	21⅛	21¼
DunkD s	11⅞	12
Durirn s	14	14¼
EatnVnc	14⅛	15⅛
EconLab	16⅝	17
ElPasEl	10⅞	11
ElderBe	5⅝	6⅛
ElaNucl	11	11⅛
ElModl s	22	22½
EnrDev	12⅜	13
EnrMethd	2 5-16	2 7-16
EnRsv	6⅛	6⅝
Enfwistl	8⅝	9½
EqutSL	8⅝	8⅝
EqtOil	8⅝	8⅝
vlFSC	3-16	¼
FabriTk	5⅜	5 15-16
FarmGp	30	30¼
Fidlcor	23⅛	23⅜
FIBkSys	32¼	32½
FIBostn	35½	36
FIEmsS	16	16¼
FIWnFin	4	4⅛
FlagBks	20⅛	20½
Flicker	17⅛	17½
FloNFla	23½	24
Flurocb	6⅛	6⅜
ForestO	26½	26⅝
Formlgll	2⅛	2½
FrankCo	10⅛	11⅛
FrankEl	17¼	17¾
FreSG	31⅛	31¾
Fremnt s	16⅛	16⅜
FullrHB	19⅛	19½
GnAutm	6	6½
GnDevcs	2⅛	3
GnRlEst	15½	17
GovEFn	9⅛	10
GraScn s	14½	14⅝
GrevAdv	71	76
Gilfintst	15	16
Gyrodyn	6⅛	7⅛
HamlPt	18⅛	19¼
Hardwke	3⅞	4⅛
HrpRow	12	12⅝
HarpGp	30⅛	31½
HartfNt	20⅞	21
Hechng s	16⅛	16⅝
HelmRsc	2⅛	3⅛
HenrdF	20⅞	21½
Holobm	2 5-16	2⅜
Hoover	8⅞	9⅛
HorizRs	3⅛	4¼
HyattInt	24¼	25⅛
IMSInt	20⅝	21⅛
Intrslnd	6⅛	6⅜
Intel	25⅛	26
IntrcEnr	5⅛	5½
IntmtGs	9⅛	9⅝
InBkWsh	12⅛	12⅜
IwaSoUt	21⅛	21¾
Jamsby	15⅛	16¼
Jerico s	15⅛	16
JiffyFd	⅞	9-16
Joslyn s	29⅞	30⅛
KaisSt pf	16⅛	17½
Kaiver	1 5-16	1⅜
Kaman s	16⅛	17⅛
Kaysam	6⅛	7½
KellySv	41½	42½
Keuffel	29⅛	29½
Kimball	19⅛	19⅞
Kinalrt	1⅜	1⅝
KloofG	27⅛	27¼
KnapeV	15⅛	15½
Krales	9⅛	10
Kulicke	12⅛	13¼
Lanceln	23⅛	24
LandRes	4⅛	5⅛
LaneCo	30¼	34
LfIlavs	25⅛	26
LidStor	14	14¼
LinBcst	35¼	36
Lopetrn	13½	14
MCIC	29⅛	30
MGFO s	7⅞	8⅛
MadsGE	15	15⅛
MagetPf	5½	5⅝
MagmP	45⅛	45⅝
MaiRi	5⅛	5½
Maltrt s	46⅛	47
Marion s	5⅞	6
MaulLP	28	29⅛
MayPl	17¼	18
MaynOil	8	8¼
McCorm	19	19⅛
McFarl	8⅛	8⅞
McQuay	12⅛	13
MidsxW	17⅛	18⅛
MdldCap	9⅛	9⅝
MidlRes	15-16	1
MidlBk s	22	22½
Millior	19⅛	19½
MissVlG	15⅛	16
Molex s	38½	39
MonfCol	5⅝	5⅞
MonuCp	17⅛	17½
MoorePd	23⅛	24¼
MoraRes	8½	9
Morgnln	8⅛	8⅝
MotClub	6⅛	6¼
Mueller	20	21½
NarraC	18⅛	19½
NDIns	17⅛	17⅞
NJNGas	13⅛	13⅞
NYAlrl	3⅛	3½
NickOG	13⅛	14
Nicolet	9⅛	9⅛
NielsnA	43¼	44
NielsnB	42⅛	43
NoCarGs	12⅛	12⅞
NwtNGs	11⅛	11⅞
NwstPS	16⅛	16½
Noxell	35⅛	35½
Nucro s	6⅛	6¼
NutrSv s	18⅛	19
Oceaner	16⅛	16½
OglivyM	31	31½
OhioCas	39¼	39½
OhFerro	7⅛	7½
OtterTP	17⅛	17⅞
PCAInt	5	5⅛
PabstB	12⅛	13¼
PcGaR	19⅛	20½
PauleyP	9	9⅛
PeerMf	10½	11½
PengEnt	12	12½
Pentair	28⅛	29¼
PepsExp	9½	9⅞
Petrit s	29⅛	29½
Pettiben	15	15½
PhilaNat	30½	30⅝
PierceSS	11⅛	11⅜
Pinkrtn	53½	55½
PionHiB	46⅛	46⅛
Plasline	1	1½
Porsis	5⅜	6¼
PresGM	31	31½
PrsStevn	28	28½
Proars	1⅛	1⅞
PbSvNC	11⅛	12⅜
PurtBen	28	28¼
PutOCap	12	13¼
QuakrCh	14⅛	17
RagenPr	8⅛	8½
Raychm	50½	51¼
Raymnd	23½	24
Reeve s	30¼	30½
ReadEx	31¼	31½
RobbMy	23	24
Roselon	4⅛	4⅝
Rouse	17⅛	17¼
Sadlier	3½	4
Safeco	37⅛	37¼
StHelGd	28½	29
StPaul	49⅛	49½
Scripll s	18½	19⅛
Sensor	40½	40⅛
SvcMer	9⅛	10
Svcmst s	27¼	27⅝
ShMed	34⅛	34½
Shwmut	27⅛	27⅝
SigraRs s	11⅛	12
Silicnx	22½	23
SColWtr	11½	12
SwEISv	12⅛	13¼
Standyn	34½	35¼
StdMicro	7	7⅛
StdRegs	33⅛	34⅛
StanHP	30	31
Sterisf	2⅛	2⅝
StrawCl	23⅝	24½
Subaru	38½	39
SuperEl	7⅛	8
Sykes s	25⅛	26
TDK s	34⅛	35¼
TIME DC	1⅜	1⅝
Tampax	31½	31⅝
Tandm s	25⅝	26
TecumP	62	63½
TelcmA	19⅛	19⅝
Tenant s	16⅛	17⅛
TexAB s	31	31½
Tiprary	14⅛	14½
TomtOil	3⅛	4
Toyota	49¼	49½
TricoPd	22½	23½
TysonFd	12¼	12⅝
UnMcGll	20	20⅛
USEnr	5⅝	5⅞
USSur	16	16⅛
USTrck	11	11⅛
UVaBsh	35½	35⅝
UnvEng	8⅛	9
UpPenP	12	12⅛
VaalR	62½	62⅝
ValNtl s	21⅛	21½
VanDus	9½	10
Velcro	14⅛	15
VictraSt	8⅛	9
VideoCp	6	6⅛
VaNBsh	17⅛	18
WshEnr	12⅛	13⅛
Weldtrn	3⅝	4
WDeep	25⅛	30
WHold	40⅛	41⅛
WmorC	20⅛	20⅝
WiserO s	22½	24½
WolvAlu	6⅛	6⅝
Wornet	8⅛	8⅝
WoodLal	33⅜	34½
WrightW	7	7⅛
ZionUt s	24½	25

n.a.- Not applicable.

Other Stock Markets,

Jan. 27, 1982
(Closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ABN	285.00	286.00
ACF Holding	75.00	78.00
AKZO	26.10	25.40
Albert Heijn	60.50	60.50
AMEV	83.00	83.30
Amrobank	51.00	51.10
A'Dam Rub	2.05	2.15
Boskalis	65.70	65.50
Bredero	137.00	136.50
Buehrmann T	39.50	39.50
Caland Hldg	33.80	34.40
Elsevier	135.80	136.00
Ennia	111.00	111.50
Fokker	35.50	35.90
Gist Brocades	69.50	69.70
Heineken	53.90	54.40
H.V.A.	52.50	53.00
Hoogovens	16.80	16.30
K.L.M.	89.00	90.50
Naarden	30.20	30.40
Nat. Nedder	109.10	109.20
Nedlloyd	129.70	131.50
Oce Vander G	74.50	73.10
OGEM	0.45	0.70
Pakhoed	43.20	42.50
Philips	22.70	22.50
Robeco	217.00	217.90
Rodamco	119.70	119.90
Rolinco	211.30	212.70
Rorento	137.00	137.20
Royal Dutch	82.50	82.60
RSV	27.00	26.50
Unilever	156.20	155.60
Van Ommer	30.00	30.40
VMF-Stork	41.30	41.50
VNU	51.60	52.00

Anp-Cbs Index : 86.30
Previous : 86.00

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Agfa-Gevaert	1,630	1,575
Arbed	1,050	1,060
Bekaert	N.A.	1,470
Cockerill	153	150
EBES	1,885	1,855
GB-Inno-BM	2,450	2,425
GBL (BLamb)	1,460	1,450
Hoboken	2,620	2,570
Kredietbank	4,500	4,360
Petrofina	4,360	4,370
Soc. Generale	1,272	1,224
Sofina	3,200	3,165
Solvay	1,995	1,970
Traction Elec	N.A.	2,420
Un. Miniere	692	670
V. Montagne	1,420	1,402

Bourse Index : 193.34
Previous : 192.70

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
AEG	43.70	44.00
Allianz Vers.	425.00	425.00
BASF	135.70	134.50
Bayer	116.20	116.20
Bayer Hypo	190.00	190.00
Bayer Verein	280.50	280.00
BMW	191.00	194.00
Commerzbank	133.00	132.50
Cont. Gummi	47.50	47.50
Daimler	289.50	290.50
Degussa	241.00	240.00
Demag	140.50	139.00
D.Babcock	188.00	189.90
Deutsche Bk	272.50	272.50
Du. Schulte	143.00	147.00
Dresdner Bk	137.60	135.50
GHH	214.00	216.00
Hapag Lloyd	64.00	65.20
Hochtief	390.00	390.80
Hoechst	116.10	116.00
Hoesch	24.50	24.10
Holzmann	402.00	401.00
Horten	111.10	110.50
Kali u Salz	178.50	179.20
Karstadt	184.00	184.00
Kaufhof	141.00	140.00
KHD	190.00	189.50
Kloeckner	59.70	59.00
Krupp	56.00	55.80
Linde	315.00	314.50
Lufthansa	53.50	54.80
MAN	193.00	195.50
Mannesman	145.50	147.50
Metallgesell.	262.00	252.00
Muench. Ruck	524.00	530.00
Neckermann	N.A.	75.50
Preussag	205.00	204.90
Rueigerswk	342.50	341.00
RWE.new	174.00	174.20
Schering	284.90	285.00
Siemens	211.80	212.30
Thyssen	74.80	74.20
Varta	176.50	176.00
Veba	129.30	130.50
VEW	116.20	116.50
Volkswagen	133.70	136.50

Commerzbank Index: 688.10
Previous : 687.90

London

	Close	Prev.
AA Corp	$11⅞	11¾
Allied Brew	0.74	0.70½
AngloAm Gld	0.69	0.66
Babcock-Wil	0.93	0.90
Barclays Bk	4.63	4.56
Bass	2.14	2.13
BAT Ind.	3.93	3.85
Beecham Gp	2.45	2.44
BICC	3.00	3.00
BL	0.16	0.16
BOC Int'l	1.66	1.63
Boots	2.08	2.08
Bowater	2.32	2.27
BP	3.04	3.06
Brit.Home St	1.43	1.39
Burmah	1.11	1.12
Cadbury Sc.	0.95½	0.94½
Charter Gold	2.53	2.43
Coats Patons	0.66	0.64½
Cons.Gold Fds	4.77	4.64
Courtaulds	0.81	0.82
Dalgety	3.24	3.23
De Beers	$6.55	6.45
Distillers	1.49	1.45
Driefontein	$21⅞	20.50
Dunlop	0.71	0.72
Fisons	1.80	1.71
Free St Ged	$32.00	30½
GEC	8.39	8.34
GKN	1.81	1.79
Glaxo	4.78	4.90
Grd Met Hol	1.98	1.97
Guinness	0.70	0.73
GUS	5.85	5.83
Hanson Trust	1.50	1.48
Hawker-Sidd	3.28	3.28
ICI	3.36	3.36
ICL	0.45	0.44
Imps	0.77½	0.77½
Lloyds	4.56	4.53
Lonrho	0.84	0.84
Lucas	2.23	2.24
Marks-Spenc	1.44	1.43
Metal Box	1.84	1.84
Midland Bk	3.55	3.58
Natl West Bk	4.21	4.10
Pilkington	2.85	2.83
Plessey	3.68	3.68
Randfontein	$49.00	46½
Rank Org.	1.96	1.95
Reed	2.72	2.68
Royal Dutch	17.43	17.43
RTZ	4.34	4.34
Shell	3.82	3.84
Stand Charter	4.92	4.97
Tate & Lyle	2.14	2.14
Tesco Stores	0.56½	0.55
Th.Tilling	1.57	1.57
Thorn (A)	4.48	4.48
Trafalgar H	1.10	1.09
TrustHousesF	1.23	1.20
Tube Invest.	1.44	1.38
Ultramar	4.43	4.45
Unilever	6.43	6.43
Untd Biscuits	1.32	1.29
Vickers	1.73	1.71
War Loan 3½	27⅛	27⅛
W. Deep	$39⅛	39¼
W. Holding	$41½	40¼
Woolworth	0.62½	0.51½
ZCI	0.19	0.19

F.T. 30 Index : 548.90
Previous : 548.09

Milan

	Close	Prev.
Bca Commerc	36,260	36,260
Bastogi	135.00	138.00
Centrale	5,280.00	5,270.00
Credito Ital	4,130.00	4,180.00
Fiat	1,639.00	1,630.00
Finsider	39.00	40.00
Generali	145,950	146,500
IFI	3,270.00	3,240.00
Italcementi	36,450	36,990
LaRinascente	295.00	295.00
Mediobanca	71,980	71,700
Montedison	149.25	150.00
Olivetti	2,590.00	2,620.00
Pirelli	2,411.00	2,481.00
Snia Viscosa	625.00	638.00
Standa	2,451.00	2,401.00

BCI Index : 198.18
Previous : 198.88

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Air Liquide	457.00	464.00
Alsthom Atl.	157.70	154.50
Av.Dassault	534.00	532.00
Bancaire (C.)	194.00	191.00
Bic	424.00	425.00
Bouygues	1,172.00	1,184.00
BSN-GD	1,321.00	1,331.00
Carrefour	1,595.00	1,560.00
CCF	N.Q.	N.Q.
Club Mediter	552.00	544.00
CIC	N.Q.	N.Q.
Cofimeg	117.00	118.00
Credit Nord	N.Q.	N.Q.
Creusot Loire	76.80	76.00
Dumez	1,510	1,529.00
Eaux (C Gle)	315.00	310.00
Elec. (CGle)	N.Q.	N.Q.
Elf-Aquitaine	155.50	160.00
Europe 1	609.00	605.00
Hachette	402.00	399.00
Imetal	90.00	91.50
Lafarge Cop	276.80	276.30
Legrand	1,645.00	1,639.00
Machines Bull	31.65	32.10
Matra	N.Q.	N.Q.
Michelin	727.00	611.00
MM Pennar	59.00	58.00
Moet Henn	625.00	605.00
Moulinex	61.70	61.00
Nord-Est	41.40	41.40
Occidentale	424.50	414.50
Oreal (L')	791.00	797.00
Paris P.Bas	N.Q.	N.Q.
Pernod Ric	305.00	295.00
Petroles(Fse)	130.00	131.00
Peugeot	188.80	193.00
Poclain	161.80	158.00
Printemps	128.50	127.30
PUK	N.Q.	N.Q.
Radiotechn.	253.00	258.00
Redoute	900.00	890.00
Rh Poulenc	N.Q.	N.Q.
Roussel Uclaf	257.00	254.50
Sacilor	5.75	5.70
St Gobain PM	N.Q.	N.Q.
Skis Rossignol	540.00	541.00
Sour Perrier	157.80	160.00
Suez (Fin)	N.Q.	N.Q.
Telemecan	1,124.00	1,105.00
ThomsonBr	N.Q.	N.Q.
Thomson CSF	226.00	233.00
Usinor	7.35	6.55
UTA	157.00	155.00
Valeo	232.00	234.00

Agefi Index : 148.18
Previous : 148.88

Sydney

	Close	Prev.
ACI	1.58	1.58
Aust Natl Ind	2.93	2.95
ANZ Bk	4.05	4.10
Bk Sth Wales	2.79	2.79
Blue Metal	1.56	1.56
Boral	3.00	2.92
Bougainville	1.14	1.13
Brambles	2.30	2.30
Broken Hill P	8.98	9.00
Coles	2.28	2.28
CSR	3.38	3.40
Comalco	1.44	1.47
CRA	2.62	2.62
Elder Smith	4.35	4.20
EZ Ind.	4.18	4.22
Hamersley	N.T.	N.T.
Hooker	1.30	1.28
Magellan	3.80	N.A.
MIM Hldgs	2.83	2.80
Myer Emp	1.45	1.45
Oakbridge	1.70	1.79
Pko Wallsd	5.40	5.40
Poseidon	2.00	1.95
Renison Gold	3.72	3.65
Robe River	0.75	0.75
Santos	5.78	5.60
Sleigh	1.13	1.12
Southland	0.50	0.47
Woodside Petl	1.06	1.06
Wormald	2.60	2.60

All ordinaries index : 541.80
Previous : 548.80

Tokyo

	Close	Prev.
Akai	285	288
Asahi Chem.	335	332
Asahi Glass	713	699
Bk Tokyo	295	294
Bridgestone	444	445
Canon	1,000	976
Dai Nip. Print	756	765
Daiwa	393	377
Fuji Bank	500	500
Fuji Photo	1,468	1,450
Fujitsu	770	757
Hitachi	716	719
Honda Motor	837	841
IHI	171	174
Itoh	329	328
JapanAirLin	2,400	2,400
Kajima	355	355
Kansai Pwr.	958	948
Kao Soap	562	557
Kaw Steel	176	178
Kirin Brew	426	431
Komatsu	488	486
Kubota	341	348
Matsu El Ind.	1,320	1,320
Matsu El Wks	580	573
Mitsubishi Bk	492	492
Mitsubi Chem.	312	313
Mitsubi Corp.	628	628
Mitsubi Elec	325	337
Mitsub Heavy	259	256
Mitsui Co.	341	333
Mitsukoshi	413	411
Mitsumi	366	365
Nikko Sec	419	428
Nippon Elec.	871	860
Nippon Steel	181	180
Nippon Yusen	303	310
Nissan Motor	856	853
Nomura	572	565
Olympus	1,140	1,110
Ricoh	677	681
Sharp	850	843
Sony Corp	3,810	3,850
SumitBank	501	503
Sumit Chem.	188	184
Sumit Metal	245	242
Taisei	264	263
Taisho Mar	234	298
Takeda	1,050	1,070
Teijin	248	240
Tokyo El Pwr	915	925
Tokyo Marine	502	492
Toray	444	441
Toshiba	392	392
Toyo Kogyo	403	405
Toyota	1,140	1,070
Yamaichi	334	339

New Index : 582.39
Previous : 579.34
Nikkei-DJ index : 7,926.55
Previous : 7,843.40

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Alusuisse	635	620
Bk Leu	4,300	4,325
Br Boveri	1,030	1,040
Buehrle	N.A.	N.A.
Ciba Geigy	1,255	1,280
Cr Suisse	1,970	2,000
Elektrowatt	2,300	2,310
Fisher	500	490
Hoff-Roche B	6,100	6,250
Interfood	5,400	5,525
Jelmoli	1,310	1,330
Landis Gyr	1,090	1,090
Nestle	3,155	3,150
Sandoz	4,375	4,425
SBS	308	309
Schindler	1,390	1,420
Sulzer	2,020	2,010
Swissair	682	695
UBS	3,070	3,100
Winterthur	2,450	2,460
Zurich Ins.	15,500	15,700

SBC Index : 284.30
Previous : 288.60

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
Jan. 27, 1982

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
High grade copper cathodes: spot	857.00	857.50	858.00	859.00
3 months	883.00	884.00	883.50	884.00
Copper cathodes: spot	852.00	854.00	852.00	854.00
3 months	878.00	880.00	878.00	880.00
Tin: spot	8,770.00	8,775.00	8,680.00	8,700.00
3 months	8,040.00	8,060.00	7,950.00	7,960.00
Lead: spot	361.50	362.50	358.00	359.00
3 months	370.00	371.00	368.00	369.00
Zinc: spot	447.00	448.00	444.00	446.00
3 months	454.50	454.50	453.50	454.00
Silver: spot	430.00	430.50	424.00	425.00
3 months	444.50	445.00	438.50	439.00
Aluminium: spot	600.00	601.00	599.00	601.00
3 months	622.00	623.00	623.00	624.00
Nickel: spot	3,060.00	3,070.00	3,065.00	3,075.00
3 months	3,105.00	3,110.00	3,115.00	3,120.00

London Commodities

(Prices in sterling per metric ton)
(Gasoil in U.S. dollars per metric ton)
Jan. 27, 1982

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Mar	181.75	177.50	180.25	180.40	178.25	178.50
May	182.75	179.50	181.65	181.75	179.80	180.00
Aug	185.50	182.50	184.40	184.55	182.55	182.75
Oct	188.50	186.00	187.50	187.90	186.20	186.25
Jan	N.T.	N.T.	188.00	190.00	187.10	187.50
Mar	194.75	193.50	193.50	194.75	192.30	192.75
May	N.T.	N.T.	194.50	196.75	193.00	195.00
4,488 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Mar	1,213	1,197	1,207	1,208	1,200	1,201
May	1,193	1,184	1,190	1,191	1,180	1,181
Jly	1,202	1,195	1,199	1,200	1,191	1,192
Sep	1,212	1,205	1,208	1,209	1,199	1,200
Dec	1,222	1,217	1,220	1,222	1,213	1,214
Mar	1,233	1,232	1,231	1,233	1,224	1,225
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,237	1,240	1,229	1,235
1,840 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Jan	1,174	1,160	1,173	1,175	1,149	1,150
Mar	1,190	1,170	1,159	1,191	1,162	1,163
May	1,153	1,136	1,152	1,153	1,128	1,129
Jly	1,139	1,121	1,138	1,129	1,113	1,114
Sep	1,130	1,114	1,130	1,135	1,105	1,106
Nov	1,120	1,114	1,120	1,135	1,095	1,097
Jan	N.T.	N.T.	1,111	1,114	1,085	1,090
4,907 lots of 5 tons.						
GASOIL						
Jan	288.50	288.50	281.50	290.00	290.00	292.00
Feb	292.00	286.00	287.50	287.75	292.00	293.25
Mar	288.50	284.50	285.25	287.75	289.75	290.00
Apr	284.75	282.50	282.75	283.00	284.00	284.25
May	284.00	281.00	281.00	282.00	285.00	285.25
Jun	284.75	281.50	281.00	281.25	285.00	285.25
Jly	283.75	281.75	280.25	281.25	283.00	286.00
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	283.00	287.00	284.00	289.00
Sep	288.00	287.00	287.00	287.50	290.00	293.00
3,461 lots of 100 tons.						

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
Jan. 27, 1982

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
Mar	2,015	1,995	2,010	2,011	+11
May	2,058	2,040	2,045	2,047	+3
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	2,045	2,060	—10
Aug	2,110	2,100	2,095	2,105	+5
Oct	2,115	2,110	2,100	2,110	Unch.
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	2,100	2,110	Unch.
Dec	2,110	2,110	2,107	2,110	—6
Mar	2,170	2,165	2,145	2,165	+15
1,315 lots of 50 tons. Open interest: 8,791					
COCOA					
Mar	1,310	1,300	1,305	1,307	+8
May	1,310	1,300	1,305	1,306	+7
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,315	1,330	+10
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,335	1,345	+10
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,350	1,357	+10
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,360	1,368	+10
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,365	1,372	+10
62 lots of 10 tons. Open interest: 905					

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Markets Closed

All banks, stock and commodity exchanges in Hong Kong, and the stock exchange in Singapore were closed Wednesday in observance of the Chinese new year.

Cash Prices

Jan. 27, 1982

Commodity and unit	Wed	Year Ago
FOODS		
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	1.51	2.00
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0.71	0.46½
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	420.00	347.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	220.00	227.36
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	92-93	103-104
Lead Spot, lb	30	0.32
Copper elect., lb	77⅝-80	80-82
Tin (Straits), lb	7.6143	8.4818
Zinc, E. St L. Basis, lb	.42-43	0.37½
Silver N.Y., oz	8.035	14.50
Gold N.Y., oz	381.75	474.25

New York prices.

Commodity Indexes

Jan. 27, 1982

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,002.30	1,001.80 f
Reuters	N.A.	1,426.50
Dow Jones Spot	127.44	126.84
D.J. Futures	134.49	131.88

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931. p — preliminary; f — final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones indexes: base 100: Dec. 31, 1974.

Wednesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—13

AlexAlex wi	Hemisp Inc	Sheller Glob
BornetBk pf	Holly Sug	Shellr 1.35pf
CPCIntl s	ReevesBro	ShellG 3pf
Con Edis	RepFnSvc	TucsonEP
ConEd 6pfB		

NEW LOWS—106

AlMoana n	FstIntrstBcp	Pengoind
Alexandrs	FloatPt n	Pennwalt
AlleghIntl	FluorCp	Petrolane s
Algin 11.25pf	FreeptMcMrn	PetrolRes
AlliedCp pfD	GalvstHou	PopeTalbt
AlldTelephn n	Gen Tire	RecognEq
Amaxinc	GaPacif	Reich Chem
Amax 3pf	GtNor Nek	RepTexCp
AmNatRs n	GulfstrmBks n	RepTex pf
AmStand	HexcelCorp	Reynold Mtl
AutoData s	HosoCp s	StRegis Pap
Benefi Co	Ing Rand	Sonat s
Benef 5.50pf	IngRand pf	SthwstEx n
BestProd	JoyMfg s	SpartonCp
BigThree s	KaiserAlum	StdOilInd
BlueBell	KogerProp	StdOilOh
Buttes Gas	LTVCp AA	SunBnkFla n
CLC Am	Lehman Co	TexGasTr
ConPac o	Magic Chef	TxPacLd
Celanese	MarcadeGrp n	Tidewatr
CenLaEn n	Mays JW	Tiger Int
ChesakVa	MesaPtrl s	ToscoCp
CNW n	Monsanto pf	Tri Cont
Christiana	MoranEng	Trinity
CinMilcrn	MyersLE	Tymshare
ContAirLin	Nashua Co	UALInc pf
DeanFoods n	NatMedEn s	UMC Ind
DeltaAirl s	Nat Steel	Unit Tech
DexterCo	NYS 3.75pfD	Varco n
DiamShm	NorAm Phil	WlkrHRes g
DravoCp s	Occi 3.60pf	WellsFar Co
Dresslnd	OhEd 7.36pf	WstCoNA s
duPont	OlinCp	Wheel Frye
EastnAirL	ONEOK	WilcoChm
EthylCp	OrionCap	Whittakr
ExCello s		

EEC Commission Gives Aid to Angola, Zaire

Reuters

BRUSSELS — The European Economic Community Commission said Wednesday it had granted Angola food aid worth $3 million for those affected by recent South African raids into southern Angola and the estimated 60,000 South-West African (Namibian) refugees in camps in the country.

It also announced the payment of about $60,000 to Zaire to combat a dysentery epidemic in the Shaba region.

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Jan. 27

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
[illegible]										

Sales figures are unofficial

d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. f—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. i—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

World Bank Cuts Low Cost Funds for Poorest

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The World Bank cut funds available for low-cost loans to its poorest members by more than a third Tuesday, formally recognizing that the United States has cut back substantially its contributions to the *International Development Association*, a bank affiliate, a spokesman said.

The directors of the bank decided at a board meeting that only $2.6 billion would be available for "soft" IDA loans this year, a cut of $1.5 billion. The United States originally planned to give $1.08 billion to IDA this year but has now cut this to $750 million.

The bank also established a policy, to be phased in over five years or in some cases a little longer, to direct countries to look to the private sector for new money once it reached a per capita income of $2,650 a year.

The officials said the bank would monitor the graduation policy and would modify it if that became necessary.

U.S. government sources said that the United States was unhappy, however, with the graduation guidelines, preferring them to be set at a lower amount.

The officials said that the per capita guideline was identical with those established previously, a development that the Reagan administration is certain to view with concern.

The International Development Association was due to make loan commitments of $4.1 billion in the financial year ending on June 30. Since the U.S. reduction in its contribution, other major donors, including all the major industrialized nations, have cut back correspondingly.

India's Share

In partial compensation for the $1.5-billion cutback in loan commitments, the World Bank is to raise its ordinary lending this year by $800 million, or 8 percent, a spokesman said Tuesday. These funds, however, will only be available to countries able to pay the higher interest rates charged on the main World Bank loans, and who satisfy the stricter requirements of creditworthiness.

India, the major beneficiary of IDA money in the past, has already been warned that it will have a smaller share of these funds in the future. South Asia as a whole will have its IDA share for this year cut from $2.8 billion to $1.6 billion, while the sub-Saharan African countries will be cut from $1.1 billion to $900 million.

The South Asian countries will be better placed to borrow from the main World Bank window as most of the African countries who have IDA loans are not considered sufficiently creditworthy.

The board said that the new guideline for "graduation" would only trigger discussions on phasing out bank borrowing, and would be applied flexibly.

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue, Profits in Millions, in local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

Japan

Shiseido

Year	1981	1980
Revenue	302,300.0	294,560.0
Profits	10,200.0	10,670.0

Sweden

Volvo

Year	1981	1980
Profits	1,400.0	1,010.0

United States

American Express

4th Quar.	1981	1980
Revenue	1,981.0	1,709.0
Profits	132.0	122.0
Per Share	1.41	1.35
Year	1981	1980
Revenue	7,211.0	6,366.0
Profits	518.0	462.0
Per Share	5.58	5.18

Baker International

1st Quar.	1981	1980
Revenue	624.5	449.0
Profits	72.16	42.99
Per Share	1.06	0.64

Bethlehem Steel

4th Quar.	1981	1980
Revenue	1,640.0	1,690.0
Profits	31.10	55.80
Per Share	N.A.	N.A.
Year	1981	1980
Revenue	7,300.0	6,740.0
Profits	210.9	121.0
Per Share	4.83	2.77

Black & Decker

1st Quar.	1981	1980
Revenue	365.4	411.6
Profits	15.10	24.40
Per Share	0.36	0.58

Cabot Corp.

1st Quar.	1981	1980
Revenue	399.7	386.8
Profits	25.55	27.87
Per Share	0.81	0.89

Carolina Power & Light

4th Quar.	Q981	1980
Revenue	315.3	288.0
Profits	48.23	55.42
Per Share	0.68	0.92
Year	1981	1980
Revenue	1,343.6	1,075.6
Profits	203.6	161.4
Per Share	3.06	2.75

Cities Service

4th Quar.	1981	1980
Revenue	2,230.0	2,090.0
Profits	275.0 Loss	107.8
Per Share	3.32 Loss	1.29
Year	1981	1980
Revenue	8,660.0	7,560.0
Profits	49.2 Loss	477.5
Per Share	0.60 Loss	5.73

Crane

4th Quar.	1981	1980
Revenue	373.2	385.0
Profits	14.9	11.9
Per Share	1.43	1.12
Year	1981	1980
Revenue	1,611.3	1,527.6
Profits	53.81	42.60
Per Share	5.11	3.98

Detroit Edison

4th Quar.	1981	1980
Revenue	506.6	481.3
Profits	53.30	56.12
Per Share	2.02	1.75
Year	1981	1980
Revenue	2,054.1	1,812.5
Profits	243.3	188.6
Per Share	2.02	1.75

Gulf Oil Corp.

4th Quar.	1981	1980
Revenue	7,957.0	7,621.0
Profits	301.0	304.0
Per Share	1.60	1.56
Year	1981	1980
Revenue	30,500.0	28,800.0
Profits	1,230.0	1,470.0
Per Share	6.37	7.21

INA Corp.

4th Quar.	1981	1980
Revenue	1,280.0	1,240.0
Profits	72.10	71.70
Per Share	1.79	1.79
Year	1981	1980
Revenue	5,160.0	4,720.0
Profits	295.5	278.6
Per Share	7.34	7.11

Ingersoll-Rand

4th Quar.	1981	1980
Revenue	961.5	891.3
Profits	68.30	58.00
Per Share	3.43	2.96
Year	1981	1980
Revenue	3,380.0	2,970.0
Profits	193.3	160.3
Per Share	9.71	8.08

Martin Marietta Corp.

4th Quar.	1981	1980
Revenue	860.5	771.0
Profits	38.6	43.9
Per Share	1.08	1.16
Year	1981	1980
Revenue	3,294.1	2,619.3
Profits	200.1	188.1
Per Share	5.39	5.03

Mead Corp.

4th Quar.	1981	1980
Revenue	711.5	685.6
Profits	17.19	28.92
Per Share	0.64	1.06
Year	1981	1980
Revenue	2,900.0	2,700.0
Profits	106.9	128.6
Per Share	3.92	4.72

Merck & Co.

4th Quar.	1981	1980
Revenue	760.4	710.7
Profits	92.1	94.6
Per Share	1.24	1.26
Year	1981	1980
Revenue	2,929.5	2,734.0
Profits	398.3	415.4
Per Share	5.36	5.54

Middle South Utilities

Year	1981	1980
Revenue	2,771.8	2,339.4
Profits	281.5	195.9
Per Share	2.44	2.01

Mobil

4th Quar.	1981	1980
Revenue	18,000.0	17,400.0
Profits	588.0	558.0
Per Share	1.38	1.31
Year	1981	1980
Revenue	68,500.0	63,700.0
Profits	2,434.0	2,813.0
Per Share	5.72	6.62

Earnings adjusted for two-for-one stock split.

Murphy Oil

4th Quar.	1981	1980
Revenue	702.5	538.2
Profits	41.40	45.60
Per Share	1.12	1.22
Year	1981	1980
Revenue	2,560.0	2,020.0
Profits	165.9	150.5
Per Share	4.47	4.03

National Steel

4th Quar.	1981	1980
Revenue	934.1	1,032.0
Profits	16.79	15.34
Per Share	4.59	4.42
Year	1981	1980
Revenue	4,169.0	3,913.0
Profits	86.08	83.76
Per Share	4.59	4.42

NL Industries

4th Quar.	1981	1980
Revenue	671.6	510.8
Profits	95.60	49.02
Per Share	1.42	0.72
Year	1981	1980
Revenue	2,460.0	1,811.0
Profits	316.0	167.7
Per Share	4.69	2.47

Norfolk & Western Railway

4th Quar.	1981	1980
Revenue	495.6	423.0
Profits	93.52	81.44
Per Share	4.86	2.55
Year	1981	1980
Revenue	1,800.0	1,580.0
Profits	291.1	232.4
Per Share	8.94	7.36

Philadelphia Electric

4th Quar.	1981	1980
Revenue	621.2	535.9
Profits	70.00	51.00
Per Share	0.53	0.41
Year	1981	1980
Revenue	2,433.4	2,123.4
Profits	277.6	227.1
Per Share	2.25	2.00

Philip Morris

4th Quar.	1981	1980
Revenue	2,570.0	2,020.0
Profits	150.4	135.4
Per Share	1.20	1.09
Year	1981	1980
Revenue	10,890.0	9,820.0
Profits	N.A.	576.8
Per Share	5.41	4.63

RCA Corp.

4th Quar.	1981	1980
Revenue	2,110.8	2,091.5
Profits	57.80	79.10
Per Share	0.54	0.82
Year	1981	1980
Revenue	8,000.0	8,010.0
Profits	54.0	315.3
Per Share	N.A.	N.A.

Shell Oil

4th Quar.	1981	1980
Revenue	5,190.0	5,130.0
Profits	458.0	409.0
Per Share	1.48	1.32
Year	1981	1980
Revenue	21,740.0	19,960.0
Profits	1,700.0	1,540.0
Per Share	5.51	4.99

Singer

4th Quar.	1981	1980
Revenue	684.0	722.9
Profits	3.00	12.90
Per Share	0.11	0.68
Year	1981	1980
Revenue	2,833.6	2,786.6
Profits	38.40	38.10
Per Share	1.93	1.92

Southern Railway Corp.

4h Quar.	1981	1980
Revenue	450.7	429.6
Profits	52.1	44.1
Per Share	3.32	2.82
Year	1981	1980
Revenue	1,790.0	1,630.0
Profits	212.1	180.9
Per Share	13.55	11.57

Sperry Corp.

3nd Quar.	1981	1980
Revenue	1,390.0	1,340.0
Profits	47.30	79.40
Per Share	1.11	1.94
9 Months	1981	1980
Revenue	4,000.0	3,880.0
Profits	93.1	218.8
Per Share	2.21	5.39

Virginia Electric & Power

4th Quar.	1981	1980
Revenue	555.0	497.0
Profits	67.1	72.8
Per Share	0.51	0.59
Year	1981	1980
Revenue	2,161.8	2,119.8
Profits	237.8	241.6
Per Share	1.77	1.93

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, Jan. 26, 1982

Quotations in Canadian funds. All quotes cents unless marked $

Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
550 AMCA Intl	$21	21	21	— ¼
100 Abti Prce	$20⅝	20½	20½	+ ⅛
45 Acklands	$12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
10875 Agnico E	$6¼	5⅞	5⅞	— ¼
2000 Agra Ind A	$8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	+ ¼
20955 Alt Energy	$12½	12⅛	12¼	— ⅜
20 Algo Cent	$17	17	17	—1¼
83152 Algoma St	$42¼	41	41	—1½
1000 Andres W A	$13	12¾	13	
210 Argus C pr	425	425	425	
200 Asbestos	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
6500 Atco I	$8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
9670 BP Can	$23⅞	23⅛	23⅞	— ⅝
6978 Bank N S	$24	23⅝	23⅝	
400 Baton A	$7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
19890 Bonanza Oil	275	250	261	— 4
2575 Bralor Res	$11⅛	11¼	11¼	— ¼
7200 Bramalea	$7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
3350 Brenda M	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
2500 BCFP	$11⅝	11½	11½	+ ¼
18370 BCRIC	350	330	340	+ 5
6105 BC Phone	$14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
13450 Brunswk	$11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
2550 CAE	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
13360 Cad Frv	$11	10½	10½	— ½
2100 Camflo	$16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
1878 C Nor West	$30	29	29	— 1
600 C Packrs	$31½	31½	31½	
840 Can Trust	$28⅛	28	28	
600 C Tung	$21½	21	21	— ½
72060 CI Bk Com	$27¼	26⅞	27	+ ¼
53280 CanP Ent	$16⅞	16½	16½	— ⅜
5650 Cdn Nat Res	$6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
25189 Cdn Tire A	$35⅝	35½	35⅝	+ ⅛
1798 C Utilies	$21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	
2110 Celanese	$9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
300 Cherokee	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
4200 CTL Bank	$7⅞	7	7	
7850 Conventrs	$7⅞	7½	7½	
2900 Coseka R	$9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅜
1700 Canron A	$12⅝	12¾	12¾	+ ¼
2100 Craigmt	158	158	158	— 2
43283 Czar Res	470	450	450	—10
13510 Daon Dev	450	440	445	+ 5
600 Daon A	460	460	460	
26870 Denison	$29⅜	29¼	29¼	— ⅛
18700 Dicknsn A	180	175	175	— 5
35 Dicknsn B	170	170	170	—15
600 Doman I	$5½	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
40227 Dofasco A	$38⅛	37⅝	38⅛	+ ½
7380 Dom Store	$15⅜	15	15⅜	+ ⅜
170 Du Pont A	$23	23	23	— 1
20558 Dylex L A	$14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ¼
681 Elcthom X	$10⅛	9⅝	10	+ ¼
100 Emco	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
2475 Exindcar	$11¼	11	11	— ¼
5600 FCA Intl	$8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
22545 C Falcon C	$10⅞	10	10	— ⅜
16725 Fibro Nik	$65	64	64⅝	—1½
670 Fed Ind A	$11½	11½	11½	— ¼
500 G M Res	315	310	315	+15
500 G Distrb A	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
500 G Distrb W	$7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
4500 Gibraltar	$7⅞	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
200 Goodyear	$21⅜	21½	21½	— 1
540 Graft G	$12½	12½	12½	— 1
7475 Grandma	$11⅞	11¼	11⅞	+ ¼
22800 Granduc	102	100	100	— 1
710 GL Forest	$68	67	67	— 2
100 Gt Pacific	$16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
13000 Greyhnd	$20	20	20	
1000 H Group A	320	320	320	—10
510 Hawker	$10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ¼
4700 Hayes D	$7½	7½	7½	
22866 H Bay Co	$21	20⅞	20⅞	
2350 Indal	$15	14¾	15	+ ¼
7743 Inland Gas	$16¼	15⅞	16	+ ½
3204 Inter Pipe	$14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
525 Ivaco	$20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
2225 Jannock	$16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	
5310 Kam Kotia	104	96	96	+ 1
2814 Kerr Add	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ¼
638 Labatt A	$26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
1300 LOnt Cem	$6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
3400 Lacana	$5½	5⅛	5⅛	
1500 LL Lac	$14½	14	14	— 1
1500 Loblaw Co	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
850 MICC	$8½	8½	8½	
11300 Mclan H X	$11⅞	11½	11⅞	+ ⅜
3850 Molson A	$24	23⅞	23⅞	— ¼
800 Murphy	$18⅞	18	18⅞	+ ¾
5300 Nat Trust	$19	19	19	+ ¼
24990 Noranda	$18⅞	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅜
16440 Norcen	$24½	22	22	+ ½
53820 Nova Alt A	$8⅛	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
3174 Nowsco W	$12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
8000 Nu-Wst A	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
6128 Oakwood	$12	10	10	—1⅞
300 Oshawa A	$13¼	13¼	13¼	
500 Pamour	495	485	485	+ 5
1408 PanCan P	$67	66½	66⅝	+ ¼
1500 Pembina	$7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
2400 Phonix Oil	$11⅞	11½	11⅞	+ ¼
1125 Pine Point	$41	39¼	39½	—1½
5700 Place G	82	75	75	— 3
20727 Placer	$13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
1150 Provigo	$10	9½	9½	— ⅜
100 Ram	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
1150 Redpath	$11	10⅞	11	
300 Rd Stenhs A	$11	11	11	— ¼
3300 Reichhold	$7⅞	7¼	7¼	
1159 Revn Prp A	120	115	115	— 5
30840 Rogers A	$9½	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅜
805 Roman	$9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
6400 Sceptre	$10¼	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
1096 Scotts	$6	6	6	
30652 Shell Can	$16⅛	16½	16½	
1625 Sherritt	$7⅞	7½	7½	+ ⅛
522 S Sears A	$5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
100 Slater Stl	$13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ¼
22550 Southm	$35⅞	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
18158 Stelco A	$28⅜	28½	28⅝	
3158 Steep R	460	460	460	
16116 Sulpetro B	$14	13⅝	13½	— ½
100 Suncor pr	$22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	
2708 Talcorp A	210	210	210	—40
1608 Teck Cor A	$10⅛	10	10	— ½
7757 Teck Cor B	$9⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
200 Teledyne	8	8	8	— ⅜
19489 Tex Can	$29½	27½	27⅜	—1⅞
20108 Thom N A	$22⅛	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
28739 Tor Dm Bk	$28⅛	28½	28½	— ⅜
10100 Torstar B	$10⅛	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
800 Traders A	$7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
6820 Trns Mt	$10	9⅞	10	+ ¼
13850 Trinity Res	$11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
12785 TrnAlta UA	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
14737 TrCan PL	$24¼	24	24	
23230 Trimac	$8⅛	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
358 Unicorp F A	425	425	425	+20
4200 Un Carbid	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ¼
7850 Union Gas	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
2200 U Siscoe	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
50 Van Der	380	380	380	+20
910 Versti Cl A	$12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
805 Vestgron	$18½	18⅛	18⅛	
300 Weldwod	$22⅛	22	22	— 1
5200 Westfort	150	150	150	+10
20900 Westmin	$7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ⅛
1650 Weston	$35	35	35	
3500 Willroy	$5½	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
700 Woodwd A	$12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
100 Yk Bear	$6½	6½	6½	— ⅛

Total sales 4,547,316 shares

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

Jan. 27, 1982

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	ECU	SDR
1 M.	14⅛-14¾	10⅝-10⅞	8⅝-9	14½-14⅝	15-15¼	13⅛-13⅝	12½-12⅞
2 M.	14⅝-14⅞	10¼-10⅜	8⅝-9	14⅝-14⅞	15¼-15½	13½-14	12¾-13⅛
3 M.	15⅝-15⅞	10¼-10⅜	9-9⅛	14⅞-14⅞	15⅝-15⅞	13¾-14¼	13-13⅜
6 M.	15⅞-15⅜	10¼-10⅜	9-9⅛	14⅞-14⅞	16¼-16½	14-14½	13¾-13⅞
1 Y.	15⅛-15⅞	10¼-10⅜	8⅞-8⅞	14¾-14⅞	16¾-17	13⅞-14⅜	13¾-13⅞

European Gold Markets

Jan. 27, 1982

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	382.50	381.75	+5.25
Zurich	374.50	382.50	+6.00
Paris (12.5 kilo)	378.98	380.93	+10.75
Luxembourg		377.00	+3.00

Official fixings for London, Paris and Luxembourg, opening and closing prices for Zurich. U.S. dollars per ounce.

Gold Options (prices in $/oz.)

Prices	Feb.	May	Aug.
370	13.50-16.50	—.—	—.—
390	4.00-6.00	21.50-24.50	—.—
410	1.50-3.00	13.50-16.50	26.00-29.00
430	0.50-1.00	9.00-11.50	19.00-22.00
450	0.25-0.50	6.00-8.00	12.00-15.00

Gold 377.00-378.00

Valeurs White Weld S.A.
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 31 02 51 - Telex 28 305

European Options Exchange
Tel. 262721 AMSTERDAM Telex 14596

EOE

GOLD OPTIONS

Series	Feb.	May	Aug.
c 350	—	49.00 b	66.00 a
c 375	17.50	31.00 b	40.00 b
c 400	6.00	17.00	33.50 a
c 425	1.50 a	9.50 a	17.00 b
c 450	1.10 a	5.50	—
c 475	0.50 a	3.50	—
p 350	—	7.00 a	10.00
p 375	5.00	15.00	17.00
p 400	21.00	28.00 a	27.00
p 425	43.00	45.00 a	45.00 a

Last prices in $/oz. of most active series.
c — call; p — put; a — ask; b — bid.
Prices provided by EOE and Merrill Lynch International.

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, Jan. 26, 1982

Quotations in Canadian funds. All quotes cents unless marked $

Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
7446 Bank Mont	$23¼	23	23	
1637 Con Bath	$17⅜	17½	17½	
552 Dom TxtA	$12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
6597 NatBk Cda	$6	5⅞	6	
1950 Power Co	$13⅝	13½	13½	
100 RollandA	$5½	5½	5½	— ¼
1085 Royal Bank	$24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	— ⅛
400 Steinbrg A	$28	28	28	

Total Sales 738,073 shares.

Canadian Indexes

Jan. 27, 1982

	Close	Previous
Montreal	293.87	293.42
Toronto	1,717.40	1,704.60

Montreal : Stock Exchange Industrials index.
Toronto : TSE 300 index.

Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, Jan. 27, 1982

Banks

Issuer-Min cpn-Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
Alahli Kuwait 5½-83	19⅛	2-26	100⅛	101⅛
Allied Irish 6⅝-84	18 9/16	3-30	100⅛	101
Allied Irish 5¼-87	15 3/16	7-6	99½	99⅞
Amex Fin 82-85	16 13/16	10-22	100⅛	100⅜
Andelsbanken 7-84	13⅝	6-4	99½	100
Arab Intl Bank 6½-83	19 7/16	2-3	99½	100
Banco Serfin 7¼-86	18 11/16	4-5	97¾	98¼
Bco Costa Rica 6⅛-85	14⅛	6-11	90	92
Bco de la Nacion 8-83	15 11/16	7-26	99⅞	100⅛
Bco de la Nacion 7-86	17⅛	3-24	99½	100⅛
Bco de la Nacion 6-87	16⅞	4-23	96½	97½
Buenos Aires 7⅛-86	13 11/16	6-7	98⅛	99
Bco di Roma 6-87/91	17	4-28	100	100⅛
Bco do Brazil 6⅛-82	19⅛	2-17	100	—
Bco N.Desarollo 9⅛-87	13⅞	6-11	96⅛	96⅞
Bco de Mexico 6⅛-87	14⅞	5-17	98½	98⅞
Bco Pinto 6⅛-85	12½	5-18	98	98⅛
Banco Union 7⅛-83	18 5/16	4-1	98⅛	99⅛
Bangkok Bk 6⅛-84	15⅛	6-29	99	100
Bk Bumiputra 6⅛-84	17 1/16	4-23	99⅞	100⅛
BFG Fin 5⅝-89/94	14 15/16	7-13	98⅞	99¼
Bk Ireland 5⅛-89	12 13/16	2-26	99¼	99⅜
Bk Montreal 5¼-90	14⅛	6-18	99⅛	99⅜
Bk Montreal 5¼-91	17 1/16	4-29	99⅛	99⅜
Bk Scotland 5¼-92	13 15/16	3-22	98⅛	98½
Bk Nova Scotia 5¼-93	17 1/16	4-29	99½	99⅞
Bk Tokyo Hdg 6⅛-84	13 7/16	5-18	99½	99⅞
Bk Tokyo Hdg 1987	15 11/16	7-26	99⅛	99⅜
Bk Tokyo Feb1988/91	19	2-4	99⅛	99⅞
Bk Tokyo Dec1988/91	13⅛	6-10	98	98⅛
Bk Tokyo Hdg 5¼-89	15⅞	4-27	99½	99⅛
Bk Tokyo Hdg 5½-93	16⅛	4-21	99⅛	99⅜
BBL Intl 5	13½	5-20	99	99⅛
Bq Ext Algerie 8⅛-84	19 15/16	2-9	100	100½
Bq Afrique Occ 6⅛-83	15⅛	7-15	99½	100
BUE 5¼-89	13½	3-20	98⅛	99
Bk Worms 5⅛-85	14 7/16	6-17	99⅛	99⅜
BFCE 6½-83	17 3/16	4-29	100⅛	100⅜
BFCE 6⅛-84	19⅛	2-26	100⅛	100½
BFCE 5¼-87	16⅛	7-27	99¼	99⅜
BFCE 5¼-88	16 15/16	4-28	99⅛	99⅜
BNP 7-83	19 5/16	3-1	100⅛	100⅜
BNP 5⅛-83	15⅛	7-21	100	100⅛
BNP 1982/84	19	2-21	100⅛	100½
BNP 5¼ 85/88	16⅛	1-29	99½	99⅞
BNP 5¼-87	18⅛	3-22	99⅛	100¼
BNP 5½-91	19 1/16	8-22	99½	99⅜
BNP 1996	13⅛	6-11	98⅛	98½
Barclays O'seas 5-90	14 11/16	6-15	99⅛	100
Barclays O'seas 5-95	19 3/16	1-29	99⅛	99¼
Bergen Bank 6-89	12 7/16	2-26	99⅛	99⅜
Bergen Bank 5¼-88/91	14⅛	4-15	98½	98⅞
Citicorp 1983	12 1/16	2-6	99⅛	99⅜
Citicorp 1984-RRN	14⅛	1-29	99⅛	99⅜
Citicorp 6-94	12 13/16	3-10	99⅛	100
Citicorp undtd	13 13/16	4-13	99⅛	100
Citicorp 1984-c wt	12	3-2	99⅛	99½
Chase 5¼-93	18⅛	1-29	99⅛	99⅜
Christiana Bk 5¼-91	15 9/16	2-6	98⅛	99⅛
CCCE 5¼-88	19⅛	2-8	98⅛	99¼
Credit Agricole 6⅛-84	14 7/16	6-17	99⅛	100
CCF 7-83	14 15/16	7-13	99⅛	100⅛
CCF 6⅛-83	14 15/16	7-13	99⅛	100
CCF 5⅛-85	15 11/16	5-4	100	100⅛
Creditanst 5¼-84	17	5-24	99⅛	100
Creditanst 5½-91/97	14 7/16	3-16	99½	99½
Credit Lyon 6-83	19	2-14	100	100⅛
Credit Lyon 5¼-87	17⅛	3-18	99⅛	100⅛
Credit Natl 5¼-88	15⅛	7-15	99⅛	99⅜
DG Bank 6¼-82	14 7/16	6-17	99⅛	100
Den Norsk 6-Nov90	15 9/16	2-5	99⅛	99⅜
Den Norsk 6-Dec90	13 13/16	3-17	99	99⅛
Eulobank 1989	15⅛	6-24	97	98
Girozentrale 5¼-91	14 1/16	3-23	99⅛	99⅜
Gotabanken 6-88	13⅛	5-18	98⅛	99⅛
GZB 6-83	16 11/16	12-4	100⅛	100⅛
GZB 5½-89	15½	2-5	99⅛	99⅜
GZB 5¼-92	13⅛	3-8	98⅛	99
IBJ 6-82	19⅛	1-15	100	—
IBJ 6½-82	17	1-5	100½	101⅛
IBJ 5½-85	13⅛	6-3	99⅛	99⅜
IBJ 5¼-87	16⅛	4-15	99⅛	100
IBJ 5¼-88	16⅛	4-9	99⅛	100⅛
IBJ 5¼-Nov 88	13 5/16	5-18	98⅛	98⅞
Indo-Suez 5½-85	16 5/16	7-27	99⅛	100⅛
Indo-Suez 5¼-89	14 15/16	7-13	99⅛	99½
Westminster Bk 6-84	16 13/16	4-22	100⅛	100⅛
KOP 6⅛-83	15 11/16	7-26	99⅛	99⅜
Kleinwort Ben 5⅛-91	14 5/16	2-16	98⅛	99⅛
Korea Ex Bk 7⅛-85/88	18 5/16	4-1	99⅛	99⅜
Korea Dev.Bk 7½-81	13 3/16	6-3	97½	98
LTCB 6⅛-82	16 5/16	7-27	100	100⅛
LTCB 6-83	19⅛	2-15	100⅛	100½
LTCB 5¼-85	14⅛	5-12	99⅛	100
LTCB 5¼-86	14 11/16	4-15	99⅛	100
LTCB 5½-89	13 1/16	6-9	98⅛	99⅛
LTCB 5¼-Jly 89	15 5/16	7-19	99⅛	99½
Lloyds Eurofin 7¼-83	12 15/16	5-28	99⅛	99⅜
Lloyds Eurofin 5¼-92	13⅛	6-4	98½	98⅞
Lloyds Eurofin 5½-93	17⅛	4-29	99½	99⅞
ManHan O'seas 5¼-94	12¼	2-26	99¼	99⅜
Midland Bank 8-82	13 7/16	5-18	99⅛	100
Midland Bank 7½-83	19⅛	2-24	100⅛	100¼
Midland Intl 6-87	13 1/16	—	99	99⅛
Midland Intl 5-89	15 1/16	22-6	99½	99⅞
Midland Intl 9-91	17 1/16	4-30	99⅛	100⅛
Midland Intl 5¼-92	13 11/16	6-7	98⅛	99
Midland Intl 5½-93	15 11/16	7-26	99⅛	99⅜
Natl Westmin 5½-90	15⅛	6-23	99⅛	99⅞
Natl Westmin 5¼-91	15 3/16	7-15	99⅛	99⅜
Natl Westmin 5¼-92	17	4-24	99½	99⅞
Natl Westmin 5¼-94	16⅛	4-14	99½	99⅞
Natl Bk Canada 5¼-88	17 5/16	3-24	99½	99⅞
Nippon Credit 5¼-85	15 3/16	6-24	100⅛	100⅛
Nippon Credit 6½-86	15⅛	7-14	99⅛	99⅜
Nedlloyd Fin 5⅛-88	13⅛	7-14	98⅛	98⅞
Nacional Fin 5½-86	15 3/16	6-24	97	—
Nacional Fin 5½-88/91	17 5/16	3-25	97¼	97⅞
Nacional Fin 6-85/93	15⅛	7-7	100½	101¼
Nordic Intl 5¼-91	15⅛	5-4	98½	98⅞
Oesterreisch Bk 5¼-86	13⅛	5-18	98⅛	99¼
Pk Banken 5-88/91	14⅛	6-17	98⅛	99
Bk Scotland 7¼-83	14⅛	5-12	100	—
Bk Scotland 5¼-86/94	14 11/16	4-14	99⅛	99⅛
Security Pac 5¼-88/91	13⅛	5-24	98⅛	98⅞
Sanwa Intl Fin 5¼-88	17⅛	3-24	99⅛	99⅜
S.G. Alsac 5¼-89/91	15 3/16	7-15	98⅛	99
SGB 5¼-87	17 1/16	4-30	99⅞	100¼
SGB 1989/92	15½	4-30	99¼	100¼
Stand. & Chart. 6¼-84	12 15/16	5-28	99⅛	99⅛
Stand. & Chart. 5½-90	19	2-16	99⅛	100
Stand. & Chart. 5¼-90	19 1/16	3-9	99⅛	100¼
Stand. & Chart. 5¼-94	13 5/16	5-18	97⅞	98¼
State Bk India 6⅛-87	12 15/16	5-28	97¾	98¼
Sumitomo Fin 5½-88	19 9/16	2-8	99⅛	99½
Svenska Handels 5-87	15⅛	7-15	99⅛	99⅜
Sparebanken 6-87	14 7/16	6-21	99⅛	99¼
Ste Fin Europ 5¼-88	13⅛	5-19	98	98⅛
Sundsvallsbken 6-85	17	4-8	100¼	100⅛
Trade Develop 6-86	19⅛	2-24	99½	99⅞
Thai Farmers 7⅛-84	15 3/16	6-23	98⅛	99⅛
UBAF 6¼-82	17 15/16	3-28	100⅛	—
UBAF 7¼-82	13 1/16	6-9	99⅛	99¼
Union Finland 6½-82	16 13/16	4-22	100⅛	—
Union Norway 6-89	14 13/16	7-6	98⅛	98⅛
United O'seas 6-83	14 7/16	5-17	99⅛	100
United O'seas 6-89	14 7/16	3-31	99	99⅛
Urquijo Intl 6-86	17⅛	2-23	99⅛	100
Wil. Glyn's Bk 5¼-91	19½	2-26	100⅛	100½
Zentralspark. 5¼-91	14 15/16	7-12	98½	98⅞

Non Banks

Issuer-Min cpn-Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
Alfa 10-88	13 13/16	3-18	93	95
C.F.De Electr 5¼-88	15 5/16	5-10	95⅛	96⅛
Enpetrol 7-86	18	3-22	99⅛	100⅛
Ind. Penoles 10-86/89	15 3/16	4-19	97½	98¼
Eurofima 5¼-89	17⅛	3-29	99⅛	100
IC Industries 1991	15 5/16	7-15	96	—
IHI 5⅛-85	16 15/16	4-27	100	100⅛
C. Itoh 5¼-87	17 13/16	3-18	100	100⅛
InvCp India 6½-91	14⅛	6-16	96⅛	97⅛
Thailand 7-84	18 3/16	3-17	99	100
Philippines 6½-86	16 13/16	4-21	95⅛	96⅛
Sumi Heavy 5½-84	13½	3-13	99⅛	—
Sweden 9lock-91	14⅛	4-21	99⅛	99⅛
Sofiel 8-83	17½	4-8	100⅛	100⅛
Texas Airlines 7-86	15⅛	4-14	89	91
TVO 9lock-91	12 15/16	5-28	92½	94½
Offshore Min. 1986	15⅛	7-21	99⅛	100
Offshore Min. 5¼-91	13	6-2	98½	98½
Private I.C.Asia 7-86	19 11/16	2-10	99⅛	100
Pemex 7-84	19 3/16	1-27	99	99⅛
Pemex 6-88/91	17	4-8	97⅛	98⅛
Tubos Mexico 1989	16 13/16	7-27	97	98
Vitro 1988/91	15⅛	7-21	95	96

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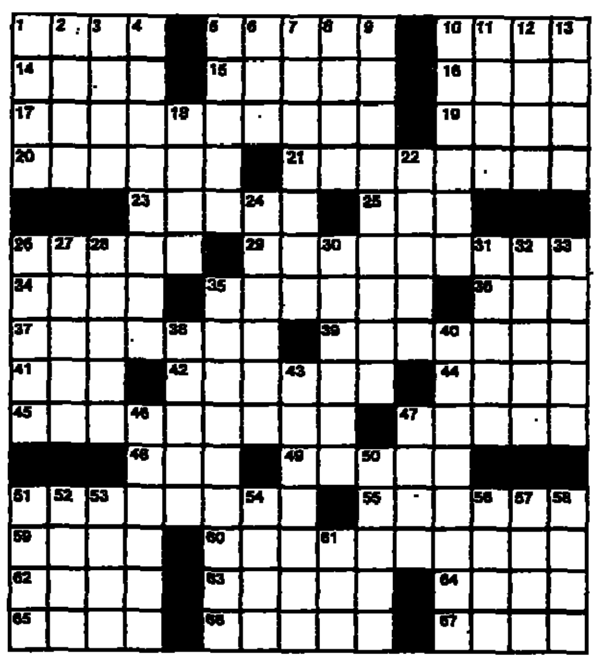
CROSSWORD

Edited by Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 *Galileo's* birthplace
5 That is: Lat.
10 Rifts
14 Ending with system
15 Superimpose
16 Kazan
17 Gratuity
19 Tip off
20 Give confidence to
21 Traumatic
23 Be in harmony
25 Merkel of the movies
26 "Rain" role
29 Fish bait
34 Egyptian symbol
35 N.L. team
36 Trifling sum
37 Most acerb
39 Mechanized cafeteria
41 City on the Danube
42 Back ends
44 "Farewell, Fabius!"
45 Three sheets in the wind
47 Deflects
48 Part of H.M.S.
49 Dostoyevsky
51 Flavorsome candy
55 White House name
59 Perfume
60 He exhorts
62 Existed
63 Certain joints
64 "—— fan tutte"
65 Tan shade
66 Worries
67 Unbroken

DOWN

1 "Oh! My ——," 1953 song
2 Adherents: Suffix
3 Knighted ones
4 Advise; notify
5 More gelid
6 John —— Passos
7 Plain
8 —— precedent
9 Aspen
10 Bauble
11 Jai ——
12 Fishing reel
13 Joined in the chorus
18 Press
22 "—— of robins . . ."
24 Paschal festival
26 Paid attention
27 To any extent
28 Stuffed beef casing
30 Río ——
31 Turkish leader: 1259-1326
32 Explorer Amundsen
33 Tones down
35 Footnote *indicators*
38 Chemical compound
40 Too fastidious
43 Gridiron figure
46 —— up (propped)
47 Good thing
50 Waste
51 Bearish times
52 Prelude to a patent
53 Banal content
54 Loose-change item
56 U.S.S.R. sea
57 —— -majesté
58 River of Albania
61 Kittenish sound

WEATHER

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F			HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
ALGARVE	15	59	8	46	Cloudy	MADRID	11	52	6	43	Fair
ALGIERS	13	55	4	39	Stormy	MANILA	29	84	18	64	Foggy
AMSTERDAM	8	46	2	36	Cloudy	MEXICO CITY	24	75	7	45	Cloudy
ANKARA	8	46	1	34	Cloudy	MIAMI	19	66	7	45	Fair
ATHENS	13	5	7	45	Overcast	MILAN	-1	30	-2	28	Snow
AUCKLAND	28	82	14	57	Fair	MONTREAL	-17	1	-29	-20	Fair
BANGKOK	33	91	19	66	Cloudy	MOSCOW	-2	28	-4	25	Snow
BEIRUT	18	64	9	48	Overcast	MUNICH	2	36	2	36	Overcast
BELGRADE	0	32	-9	16	Foggy	NAIROBI	29	84	9	48	Cloudy
BERLIN	5	41	3	37	Rain	NASSAU	28	82	20	68	Fair
BOSTON	-6	21	-12	10	Fair	NEW DELHI	20	68	15	59	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	8	46	4	39	Cloudy	NEW YORK	-1	30	-11	12	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	2	36	-7	19	Foggy	NICE	13	55	4	39	Overcast
BUDAPEST	-3	26	-7	19	Snow	OSLO	-1	30	-12	10	Fair
BUENOS AIRES	25	77	17	63	Cloudy	PARIS	6	43	5	41	Showers
CAIRO	20	68	12	54	Cloudy	PEKING	3	37	-8	18	Fair
CAPE TOWN	25	77	15	59	Cloudy	PRAGUE	2	36	0	32	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	17	63	7	45	Cloudy	REYKJAVIK	-2	28	-6	21	Snow
CHICAGO	2	36	-13	9	Fair	RIO DE JANEIRO	26	79	22	72	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	3	37	1	34	Cloudy	ROME	13	55	3	37	Rain
COSTA DEL SOL	15	59	8	46	Fair	SALISBURY	27	81	18	61	Fair
DAMASCUS	16	61	4	39	Overcast	SAO PAULO	23	73	18	64	Foggy
DUBLIN	9	48	1	34	Overcast	SEOUL	-2	28	-6	21	Fair
EDINBURGH	8	46	2	36	Cloudy	SHANGHAI	7	45	0	32	Cloudy
FLORENCE	13	55	2	36	Rain	SINGAPORE	33	91	25	77	Fair
FRANKFURT	3	37	2	36	Rain	STOCKHOLM	1	34	-10	14	Fair
GENEVA	3	37	1	34	Overcast	SYDNEY	25	77	20	68	Cloudy
HELSINKI	-9	16	-13	9	Fair	TAIPEI	18	64	13	55	Foggy
HONG KONG	19	66	16	61	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	19	66	8	46	Fair
HOUSTON	20	68	5	41	Cloudy	TOKYO	9	48	4	39	Foggy
ISTANBUL	5	41	4	39	Foggy	TUNIS	15	59	8	46	Cloudy
JERUSALEM	15	59	8	46	Overcast	VENICE	2	36	0	32	Foggy
LAS PALMAS	20	68	9	48	Overcast	VIENNA	-2	28	-5	23	Snow
LIMA	23	73	15	59	Foggy	WARSAW	0	32	-1	30	Foggy
LISBON	11	52	8	46	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	-2	28	-6	21	Cloudy
LONDON	5	41	4	39	Cloudy	ZURICH	3	37	1	34	Foggy
LOS ANGELES	19	66	10	50	Cloudy						

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

January 27, 1982

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (b)—bi-monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

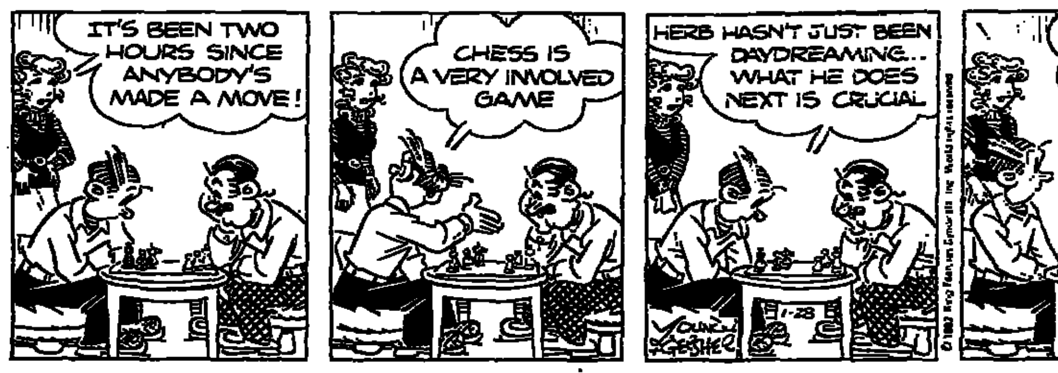
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd	
—(d) Baerbond	SF 481.55
—(d) Conbar	SF 751.00
—(d) Grabar	SF 727.00
—(d) Stockbar	SF 913.00
BANK VON ERNST & Cie AG PB 2622 Bern	
—(d) CSF Fund	SF 17.97
—(d) Crossbow Fund	SF 6.21
—(d) ITF Fund N.V.	$11.94
BRITANNIA, PO Box 271, St. Helier, Jersey	
—(w) Universal Growth Fund	0.918c
—(w) Jersey Gilt Fund Ltd	£73.5exd
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL	
—(w) Capital Int'l Fund	$25.82
—(w) Capital Italia S.A.	$11.82
—(w) Convertible Capital S.A.	$32.13
CREDIT SUISSE	
—(d) Actions Suisses	SF 261.50
—(d) Canasec	SF 549.00
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF 54.25
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF 66.50
—(d) Energie-Valor	SF 112.00
—(d) Ussec	SF 557.00
—(d) Europa-Valor	SF 97.25
—(d) Pacific-Valor	SF 98.50
DIT INVESTMENT FFM	
—+(d) Concentra	DM 17.56
—+(d) Int'l Rentenfond	DM 64.38
FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda	
—(m) American Values Common	$15.96
—(m) American Values Cum. Pref.	$100.25
—(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$35.60
—(d) Fidelity Australia Fund	$9.15
—(d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr.	$88.75
—(d) Fidelity Far East Fd	$30.93
—(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$37.75
—(w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$99.95
—(w) Fidelity World Fd	$20.13
G.T. MANAGEMENT (UK) LTD	
—(w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$46.24
—(w) G.T. Asia Fund	HK$21.36
—(w) G.T. Bond Fund	$10.24
—(w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$11.49
—(d) G.T. Investment Fund	16.12
—(d) G.T. Japan Small Co Fund	$16.98
—(d) G.T. Technology Fund	$24.83
INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND	
28-34 Hill St., St. Helier, Jersey	
—(d) Short Term 'A' (Accum)	$1.0642
—(d) Short Term 'A' (Distr)	$1.0063*
—(d) Short Term 'B' (Accum)	$1.0813
—(d) Short Term 'B' (Distr)	$1.0249*
—(w) Long Term	$19.35*
JARDINE FLEMING POB 70 GPO Hg Kong	
—(b) J.F. Japan Trust	Y 2,628
—(b) J.F. South East Asia	$41.20
—(b) J.F. Japan Technology	Y 10,051
—(b) J.F. Pacific Sec.S(Acc)	$5.47
—(b) J.F. Australia	$8.07
LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11	
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	SF 640.00
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF 262.00
PARISBAS-GROUP	
—(d) Cortexa International	$90.12
—(w) OBLI-DM	DM 1,087.24
—(w) OBLIGESTION	SF 84.45
—(w) OBLI-DOLLAR	$983.11
RBC Investment Mgrs, PO Box 246, Guernsey	
—+(w) RBC Int'l. Capital Fd	$10.85
—+(w) RBC Int'l. Income Fd	$9.32
—+(w) RBC North Amer. Fund	$4.95
ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGTM (CI):	
—(r) O.C. Dir Commodity Tr	$35.78
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA	
—(r) Parlon Sw. R Est	SF 1,439.00
SWISS BANK CORP	
—(d) America-Valor	SF 375.75
—(d) D-Mark Bond Selection	DM 101.65
—(d) Dollar Bond Selection	$100.71
—(d) Florin Bond Selection	Fl 101.40
—(d) Intervalor	SF 51.25
—(d) Japan Portfolio	SF 508.00
—(d) Swissvalor New Ser	SF 196.75
—(d) Univ. Bond Select	SF 58.25
—(d) Universal Fund	SF 74.49
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
—(d) Amca U.S. Sh.	SF 27.00
—(d) Bond Invest	SF 56.25
—(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh	SF 89.75
—(d) Globinvest	SF 61.25
—(d) Japan-Invest	SF 500.00
—(d) Pacific Invest	SF 120.50
—(d) Safit South Afr Sh	SF 34.500
—(d) Sima Swiss R Est	SF 186.50
UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt	
—(d) Unirenta	DM 33.73
—(d) Unifonds	DM 14.73
—(d) Unirak	DM 48.82
Other Funds	
(w) Alexander Fund	$12.48
(r) Arab Finance I.F	$896.10
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF)	$8.02
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr.	SF 114.90
(w) CAMIT	$9.74
(w) Capital Gains Inv.	$19.05
(w) Citadel Fund	$1.92
(m) Cleveland Offshore Fd	$1,422.29
(b) COMETE	$891.93
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs	$7.71
(w) Convert. Fd Int. B Certs	$17.70
+(w) Currency Trust	109.00
(w) D.G.C.	$50.43*
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$22.86
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent	$27.02
(d) Europe Obligations	LF 1,969.00
(d) Energy Intl. N.V.	$31.81
(w) FIF-America	$14.79
(w) First Eagle Fund	$6,884.00
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr	SF 140.40
(w) Formula Selection Fd	SF 65.93
(d) Fonditalia	$19.25
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interzins	DM 37.50
(d) Global Fund Ltd	SF 3.03
(d) Global Int'l Fund	DM 5.85
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV	$561.75
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A	$99.91
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B	$128.19
(d) Interfund S.A.	$11.55
(w) Intermarket Fund	$216.70
(w) International Gold Fund	$74.48
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$8.93
(d) Investa DWS	DM 27.87
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$61.16
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$7.42
(w) Japan Selection Fund	$99.25
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$63.35
(w) J.Rothschild Int Invs 'A'	$14.30
(d) KB Income Fund	LF 1,406.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. Fd	$15.79
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. Fd	$44.14
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold.	$94.69
(w) Luxfund	$38.12
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$13.74
(w) Nippon Fund	$22.97
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$3.37*
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd	$3.95*
(w) N.A.M.F.	$92.43
(m) NSP F.I.T.	$108.62
(w) PANCURRI Inc.	$10.64
(d) Panmec Shipping S.A.	$1.75
(b) Pleiades	$957.94
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	$39.87
(w) Quantum Fund N.V.	$1,368.00
(d) Renta Fund	$40.04
(d) Rentinvest	LF 892.00
(d) Safe Fund	$3.22
(d) Safe Trust Fund	$8.58
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF 75.45
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM 88.10
(w) State St. American	$90.91
(d) Stocker 'A'	$19.74
(d) Stocker 'B'	$10.88
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea)	$65.11
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V.	$89.23
(w) Transpacific Fund	$52.99
(d) UNICO Fund	DM 54.00
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund	$3.78
(m) Winchester Overseas	$8.89
(m) Winchester Diversified **	$24.89*
(w) Worldwide Securities	$109.00
(w) Worldwide Special	$2,971.88

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; • — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF - Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. — Not communicated; • — Redempt price-Ex-Coupon; ** Formerly Worldwide Fund Ltd; Fl — Dutch Florins

PEANUTS

B.C.

BLONDIE



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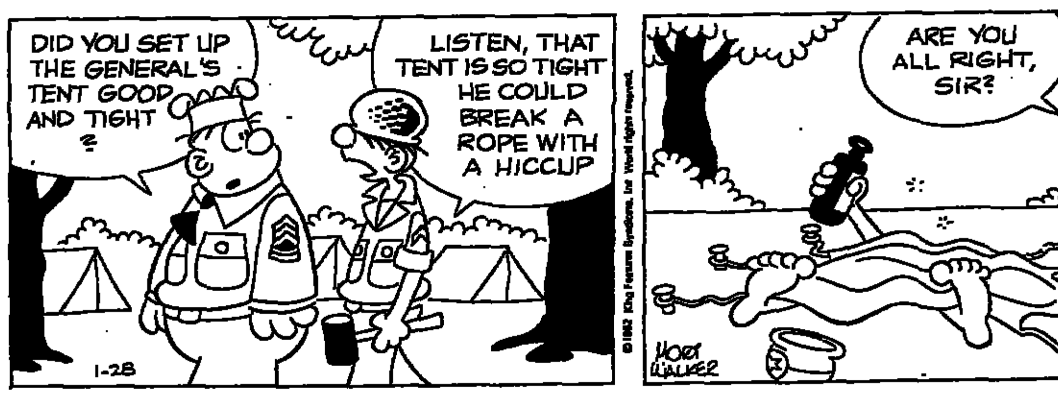

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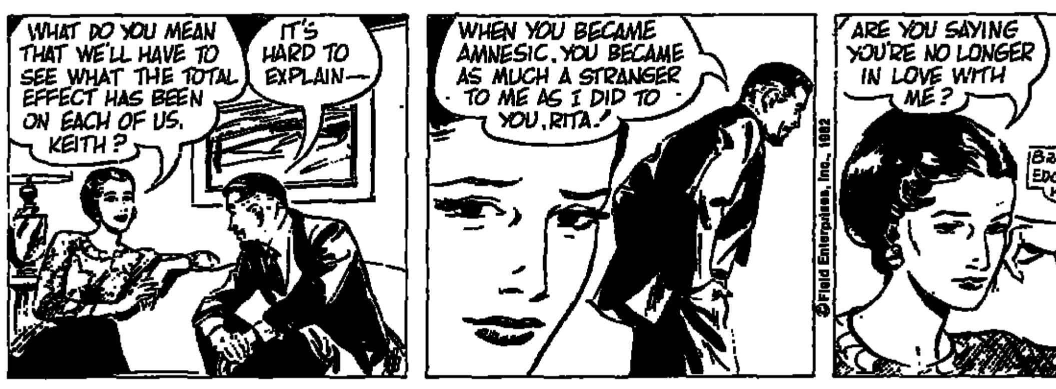
WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN



DOONESBURY

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

CEPEA

LYMAN

DILIOB

BYSMOL

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: " "

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's | Jumbles: ELOPE ROBOT STYLUS FECUND
Answer: What life was for the unlucky gardener—NO BED OF ROSES

DENNIS THE MENACE

"LUCKY I'M NOT AN ESKIMO ... I WOULDN'T KNOW HOW TO PUCKER UP MY NOSE TO KISS YOU."

Imprimé par P.I.O. - 1, Boulevard Ney 75018 Paris

BOOKS

STRANGE GODS

The Great American Cult Scare

By David G. Bromley and Anson D. Shupe Jr. Introduction by Harvey Cox. 249 pp. $13.50. Beacon Press 25 Beacon St., Boston, Mass. 02108

Reviewed by Mary Cantwell

WHILE it would not be accurate to say that the United States has welcomed its various sects, it is nonetheless a home to many. The Shakers were originally English émigrés; Mormonism is native born, assorted offsprings of mainland Protestantism have flourished in this country. Many a prominent U.S. politician has been revealed to belong to a sect obscure until his election. Dwight D. Eisenhower's family, for example, were members of the River Brethren, a branch of the Mennonites, and his mother eventually became a Jehovah's Witness. And it is ironic that it was the election of a Roman Catholic president, a member of a sect that predates all other Christian sects in the United States, that occasioned the most fear. "At one time," say the authors of this valuable book, "Catholics experienced some of the most severe discrimination and violent persecution in U.S. history."

"Strange Gods" is an exploration of six of today's most prominent cults: the Unification Church, the Children of God, the Hare Krishnas, the Divine Light Mission, the Church of Scientology and the People's Temple. But unlike most current chroniclers of American cults, David G. Bromley and Anson D. Shupe Jr. put their exegeses within a historical context. In doing so, they reject hysteria and slide such seemingly aberrant phenomena as "getting clear" and Krishna consciousness into, if not the mainstream, the tributaries of American religious experience. Some of the sects are, in fact, inspired guessers. Who would quarrel with the Children of God's expectation of "The Time of the Great Confusion" (due, they said, in the late 1970s or early '80s), which would be marked by "a progressive worsening of the world situation, rampaging inflation, increased pollution, civil strife, political chaos and economic disaster"?

What makes the present U.S. reaction to the new religions — aside from the bad odor lent them by the Rev. Jim Jones and the tragedy in Guyana — different from that of preceding generations, however, is that the main opposition to them is engendered not by the government or other established religions but by their members' families. It is their despair (a child lost to a saffron-yellow robe and a pigtail by which to yank him into heaven seems lost indeed) that has given birth to deprogramming, the best known of whose practitioners is Ted Patrick. But deprogrammers such as Patrick appear to be more of a threat to the individual's civil liberties than any "brainwashing" does.

So, too, Bromley and Shupe say, are the confessions of apostates. For instance, "Crazy for God," the autobiography of Christopher Edward, a former follower of the Rev. Sun Myung Moon, is "a modern illustration of a literary genre as old as the anti-Mormon and anti-Catholic movements of the early 19th century."

Both the authors of "Strange Gods" and its designer are overinclined to take the reader by the hand. The writers are fond of phrases like "as we shall see" and "we begin this chapter"; the designers are fond of visual breaks for such matter as a definition of cults or evidence for the use of mind-control techniques. But for anyone who wants to read a sane, intelligent dissection of America's new religions and their zealous opposition this small, rather ugly book is a beauty.

Mary Cantwell is on the staff of The New York Times.

PROPHET OF BLOOD

The Untold Story of Ervil LeBaron and the Lambs of God

By Ben Bradlee Jr. and Dale Van Atta. 350 pp. $15.95. Putnam, 200 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016.

Reviewed by Carolyn Banks

THE AUTHORS call Ervil LeBaron a "charismatic energumen in the tradition of Charles Manson and, more recently, the Rev. Jim Jones of Guyana fame." Indeed, it is impossible to read of LeBaron's Lambs of God without recalling those other, more widely publicized cults.

LeBaron and his Lambs did not get much press until the 1977 murder of Dr. Rulon Allred, with which the book opens. That murder — executed by a two-woman hit squad — spotlighted not just LeBaron's but a number of polygamist sects. Allred had been the leader of one sect, as were two of Ervil LeBaron's brothers. Ervil LeBaron, in fact, had been born to "polygs," who had fled to Mexico following their excommunication from the Mormon Church.

There is a wealth of detail about this subculture, fascinating in and of itself. More interesting, though, is the meticulous account of the way LeBaron subverted the doctrine of plural marriage to his own murderous ends.

Polygamist Community

"In a polygamist community," the authors tell us, "control of the women confers power, and Ervil understood that. Influencing them was tantamount to having a crony in every home." Thus LeBaron, while still a member of his brother Joel's Church of the Firstborn of the Fulness [sic] of Time, organized the secret United Women of Zion. They would rid the world of his many enemies. "He said *the women were going to do the killing* because people weren't suspicious of women," one participant recalls. Another remembered that Ervil LeBaron "really began to feel that he had God's power to go and take lives if he so desired. . . . There was a lot of talk about 'put to death, put to death.' "

LeBaron's 11th wife, Vonda, was his most willing killer, we learn in the book. Devoted to her husband, she shrugged off her "sheltered, innocent and Mormon-dominated childhood" and became a "murderess in the name of God."

Even LeBaron's male followers behave with aplomb in the face of the most grisly circumstances, the authors show. Lloyd Sullivan, who later defected, was with Ervil LeBaron when he noticed that LeBaron's Ford LTD was sagging. LeBaron had just ordered the execution of his own daughter, Rebecca. " 'I wonder if Rebecca's in the trunk,' LeBaron commented idly to Lloyd, who opened the trunk about four inches and was stunned to see Rebecca Chynoweth lying there . . . obviously dead."

More chilling is the book's account of the death of Robert Simons, who wrote LeBaron asking for information about the Lambs of God. Simons got more than he bargained for: a personal visit from LeBaron. When Simons refused to acknowledge LeBaron as God's prophet, one of the Lambs drove Simons to the desert where two of the others were lying in wait. "Weapons drawn, they tiptoed up to within five feet of their target, who, obligingly, was standing with his back to them." The Lambs reported to their leader that Simons had been shot, doused with lime and buried.

What gave Ervil LeBaron — who had by this time declared himself the "One Mighty and Strong" — the ability to hold others in such thrall? Would *we* have been able to resist? This is, of course, what powers readers through documentaries about such figures. We test ourselves.

It is never a fair test, exactly, because we meet these monsters when *their madness has run its course, when* they are caged, reduced. Crucial, though, is the illusion of test.

Here it is maintained through the steady, painstaking accumulation of fact. LeBaron rises — and falls — before our very eyes. This book is scholarly in its attention to even the "dim constellations around the central sun" of Ervil LeBaron.

Equally crucial is the perpetuation of threat. Bradlee and Van Atta tell us of "a hard-core dozen followers, scattered between Arizona and California. . . . The leader of this group is son Arturo LeBaron, to whom Ervil LeBaron, *according to prison writings* police intercepted, has already passed on his mantle. At LeBaron's death, Arturo becomes the "One Mighty and Strong."

In an addendum we learn that Ervil LeBaron died in his Utah State Prison cell on Aug. 16, 1981.

Carolyn Banks's most recent novel is "The Darkroom." She wrote this review for The Washington Post.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

S	M	A	R	T		R	E	S	T		S	C	O	T
C	O	L	O	R		E	M	I	R		A	R	L	O
A	R	O	M	A		T	E	L	E		C	O	I	N
T	O	P	S	Y	T	U	R	V	Y		R	I	V	E
				S	E	R	G	E		S	E	X	E	S
A	L	A	W		A	N	E	R	O	I	D			
D	O	M	A	I	N			E	V	A	C	U	E	E
A	B	A	S	H	E	S		R	E	M	O	V	E	R
R	E	S	P	E	C	T			R	O	W	E	N	A
			W	A	K	E	F	U	L		S	A	Y	S
S	H	E	A	R		P	A	P	A	S				
T	A	X	I		W	O	R	R	Y	W	A	R	T	S
E	G	I	S		I	N	R	I		I	V	O	R	Y
N	A	S	T		R	I	A	S		P	A	T	O	N
O	R	T	S		E	T	R	E		E	L	O	P	E

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

BOTH North-South pairs went badly astray in the bidding of the diagramed deal. The first two rounds of bidding were quite orthodox. South rightly opened on the strength of his powerful suit and quick tricks. North bid both black suits, and South was at the crossroads.

Both South players bid three notrump, taking a unilateral view. With only one diamond stopper he should have considered the possibility that a major-suit contract would be preferable. The right bid was three diamonds, a noncommittal move leaving all doors open. North would have rebid spades and South would have raised. Four spades would have produced an *overtrick with* no *difficulty*.

One declarer in three no-trump had the benefit of the lead of the spade king. *This allowed him to* duck and make use of the spade suit, but when West shifted to a diamond, the declarer could not make *more than* eight tricks.

A diamond lead would have made matters easy for the defense. But *if* West had led his anemic club suit, there would have been some problems. East's entry would have been removed before his diamonds were established. But South's attempt to use the spades could still be frustrated. West would have *to play low on the* first spade lead, and East would have to make sure that South was not left with a club entry to dummy.

NORTH
♠ A J 10 8 6 5
♡ —
◇ 6 4 3
♣ K Q J 4

WEST
♠ K Q 3
♡ 9 3
◇ J 7 2
♣ 9 8 6 5 2

EAST
♠ 4 2
♡ Q J 8 6 2
◇ K Q 9 8
♣ A 3

SOUTH (D)
♠ 9 7
♡ A K 10 7 5 4
◇ A 10 5
♣ 10 7

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 ♡	Pass	1 ♠	Pass
2 ♡	Pass	3 ♣	Pass
3 N.T.	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the spade king.

هكذا من الأصل

World Ski Championships: Gold on the Slopes

The Associated Press

Franz Klammer of Austria, left, exchanged grins with Phil Mahre of the United States as they held their teams' banners Wednesday in ceremonies at the World Alpine Skiing Championships.

By Nick Stout

New York Times Service

SCHLADMING, Austria — For two weeks of each even-numbered year the ski racing elite forgets about the World Cup so that it may record a few of its names for posterity. And so the 1982 World Alpine Skiing Championships ceremoniously opened here Wednesday with a colorful assembly of 36 national teams at the primary finish area.

The International Skiing Federation will recognize the victors at this quadrennial extravaganza as world champions until 1984, when the distinction will pass to Olympic gold medalists.

It is the title that matters here, for there is nothing that makes these races any more demanding or difficult than those on the World Cup circuit. Nor is the competition as great. More countries are represented here than in World Cup races, and each is limited to four entrants in each event aside from defending champions, who are automatically eligible.

Stenmark Defends Title

While some racers shrug off the championships as just another stop on a grueling winter tour, all must be aware of the jackpot: the potentially enriching endorsements and a name enshrined with those of Tony Sailer, Karl Schranz and Jean-Claude Killy.

Ingemar Stenmark of Sweden will be defending the slalom and giant slalom titles he won at the 1978 world championships in Garmisch-Partenkirchen, West Germany, and retained at the 1980 Olympics in Lake Placid. His chief challenger is Phil Mahre of the United States, the World Cup champion.

For Mahre it is an opportunity to erase the annoying asterisk of needing combined points to beat Stenmark for the World Cup title. It is a chance for Mahre to race Stenmark head to head in the spotlight of global television, and he is forgoing the opportunity to defend the combined title he won at Lake Placid so that he may concentrate on the slalom and giant slalom events late next week.

Mahre will be coming into the championships fresh from a slalom victory over Stenmark, a triumph in which he virtually clinched the overall World Cup title for the second straight year.

An Austrian Tradition

In the men's downhill Sunday, the Austrians will be trying to keep the title they have held since 1974, when David Zwilling dethroned Bernhard Russi with a gold medal in St. Moritz, Switzerland. Franz Klammer then won the 1976 Olympic downhill, and in 1978 Josef Walcher won at Garmisch.

At Lake Placid, Walcher was bumped from the Austrian team at the last moment to make room for Leonhard Stock, who had never won a downhill but who had been doing well in training. Stock responded with a victory and was given a hero's whistle-stop welcome when he returned to Austria.

This year the leading Austrian contender is Harti Weirather, a winner last Sunday in Wengen, Switzerland.

Course Suits Canadians

Canadians have done exceptionally well on this course. David Irwin and Ken Read won the last two downhills staged here, in 1975 and 1978, and Steve Podborski was winning in 1979 when bad weather forced a cancellation after 26 racers had finished. Moreover, Gerry Sorensen was a victor last year in the women's downhill.

None of the women's titles is being defended. Annemarie Moser-Proell, the downhill champion, turned professional after the 1980 Olympics. Hanni Wenzel, who won everything else at Lake Placid, injured herself a few weeks ago. Judging by recent World Cup history, Erika Hess must be considered the favored slalomist, and Sorensen one of several capable downhillers.

Recent victories by Holly Beth Flanders and Christin Cooper have given the American women's team a spiritual boost. The last American to win a championship race was Barbara Anne Cochran, the slalom winner in the 1972 Sapporo Olympics.

Flanders lost a ski during a downhill training run Wednesday morning but was not injured. She was luckier than Debbie Armstrong, her 18-year-old teammate, who left for home after breaking a leg on Tuesday.

A total of 24 medals are at stake in the championships, which continue through Feb. 7. Both the women and men will race the traditional downhill, slalom and giant slalom events. But for the first time since 1948, separate downhills and slalom races will be held to compute the combined. The racing program opens Thursday with the women's combined downhill.

If College Coaches Make $287,000, Can Professors Be Far Behind? Yes

By Lee Mitgang

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — John Ross, an agriculture professor at the University of Wisconsin, calls it "outrageous."

Abe Chanin, a University of Arizona journalism professor, says it is "completely out of line."

Wilfred Kaplan, a mathematics professor of the University of Michigan, thinks it is "inevitable," but "a sad sidelight on American society."

At best, they accept it grudgingly as a fact of academic life. At worst, they are infuriated.

But overall, a sampling of campus opinion shows that the reported $287,000-a-year contract that the University of Pittsburgh coach, Jackie Sherrill, signed last week to coach Texas A&M's football team is not sitting well with college professors who can only dream about such a salary.

The terms of Sherrill's six-year contract announced by the university put the coach's base pay at $95,000 a year. But he also will receive cash and other benefits from Aggie fans and alumni, and published reports have put his total compensation at around $287,000 a year.

"If that were to happen in Madison, there'd be a faculty revolt. We'd be out marching in the streets," said Ross of Wisconsin, which pays its head coach Dave McClain a $42,000 salary plus about $12,000 in fringe benefits.

Sherrill, 38, became a hot property during five years as head coach at Pitt, where his teams compiled a 50-9-1 record. The Panthers finished 11-1 each of the last three years and were strong contenders for the national championship each time. Pitt finished fourth in national rankings in 1981.

Premium on Success

Still, even some athletic directors expressed shock at Sherrill's salary.

"I just wonder how they can do that," says Dave Strack, athletic director of the University of Arizona, which pays football coach Larry Smith about $59,000. "It appears that in some areas the priorities get a little mixed up."

Coaches' salaries reflect the premium colleges place on successful athletic programs today. Some benefits are intangible — the added prestige and attention paid to a football power, increased alumni support.

But there also is serious money involved: television appearances worth an estimated $800,000 per team for regular-season games next fall, and lucrative bowl bids.

The bull market in college football coach's salaries is especially irksome to some faculty members because colleges face tough times with the recession, student-aid cutbacks in Washington and reductions in federal research grants.

"At a time when federal aid is about to be cut, and average salaries of full professors at major public universities range from $27,090 to $39,040, to pay Coach Sherrill what is being paid raises serious questions about the way resources are being allocated," says Irving Spitzberg, general secretary of the American Association of University Professors.

It's very possible that Sherrill makes more money than anyone in the educational field, from university presidents on down. But other football coaches make big money:

- Chuck Fairbanks, lured to the University of Colorado in 1979 from the New England Patriots of the National Football League, makes an estimated $200,000 a year. He gets a $47,500-a-year salary, but much more in fringe benefits, including an expense allowance and his own TV show.
- Bo Schembechler, the University of Michigan coach, gets a $60,030 salary, plus perks including his own weekly TV show that probably bring him to well over $100,000. He was offered the Texas A&M job before Sherrill but turned it down because he had "emotional ties to Michigan."
- Oklahoma State University's Jimmy Johnson makes a $50,000 salary and another $50,000 in benefits; Vince Dooley of the University of Georgia has a $60,000 salary, and $40,000 in benefits; and the University of Arkansas' Lou Holtz has a $51,945 salary, plus benefits from TV, radio, a housing allowance and car allowance worth another $125,000.

"It is not just a Texas A&M problem," says Spitzberg.

A breakdown of the salaries of full professors at 78 public land-grant universities conducted by Mike Usher and Merle Gillam of Oklahoma State University shows that even academic superstars fall well short of top salaries for football coaches.

The survey showed professors of medicine making anywhere from $100,000-plus, to a low of $17,344, with an average of $46,262. Top biological science professors earn up to $90,000, and the highest paid business professors make $70,000. Law professors earn up to $66,000.

Norman Hackerman, the president of Rice University and former president of football-wild University of Texas, said: "It has become overwhelmingly clear that football is considered the most important thing on campus. This is just another case of the cure killing the patient. We need to get back some kind of balance in our universities."

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Czechoslovakia (air) $	115.00	63.00	Poland (air) $	115.00	63.00
Denmark (air) D.Kr.	495.00	270.00	Polynesia, French (air) $	124.00	69.00
Egypt (air) $	124.00	69.00	Portugal (air) Esc.	3,600.00	1,980.00
Ethiopia (air) $	165.00	92.00	Romania (air) $	115.00	63.00
Finland (air) F.M.	405.00	225.00	Saudi Arabia (air) $	124.00	69.00
France F.F.	360.00	196.00	South America (air) $	165.00	92.00
Germany D.M.	180.00	100.00	Spain (air) Ptas.	6,300.00	3,520.00
Great Britain £	27.00	15.00	Sweden (air) S.Kr.	405.00	225.00
Greece (air) Dr.	3,600.00	1,980.00	Switzerland S.Fr.	160.00	90.00
Hungary (air) $	115.00	63.00	Tunisia (air) $	115.00	63.00
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Iraq (air) $	124.00	69.00	U.A.E. (air) $	165.00	92.00
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Ireland £Ir.	36.00	19.80	U.S.A. (air) $	115.00	63.00
Israel (air) $	124.00	69.00	Yugoslavia (air) $	115.00	63.00
Italy Lire	72,000.00	39,600.00	Zaire (air) $	165.00	92.00
Kuwait (air) $	165.00	92.00	Other Eur. Countr. (air) $	115.00	63.00

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NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	30	11	.732	—
Philadelphia	29	13	.690	1½
Washington	22	19	.537	8
New Jersey	19	23	.452	11½
New York	19	23	.452	11½
Central Division				
Milwaukee	28	14	.667	—
Atlanta	19	21	.475	8
Indiana	19	24	.442	9½
Chicago	18	24	.429	10
Detroit	17	26	.395	11½
Cleveland	7	33	.175	20

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Antonio	27	14	.659	—
Denver	22	20	.524	5½
Houston	20	22	.476	7½
Kansas City	14	27	.341	13
Dallas	13	28	.317	14
Utah	13	28	.317	14
Pacific Division				
Los Angeles	30	12	.714	—
Seattle	28	13	.683	1½
Phoenix	24	15	.615	4½
Golden State	22	17	.564	6½
Portland	22	18	.550	7
San Diego	12	29	.283	17½

Tuesday's Results

Washington 94, Chicago 84 (Ballard 20, Ruland 17; Gilmore 26, Sobers 14).

Dallas 90, Atlanta 88 (Vincent 30, Bristow 15; Drew 27, Macklin 14).

San Antonio 103, Philadelphia 95 (Gervin 36, Mitchell 16; Erving 16, B. Jones 16).

Houston 104, Indiana 94 (Malone 33, Hayes 15; Davis 23, C. Johnson 14).

New Jersey 138, Utah 129, OT (B. Williams 29, R. Williams 27; Dantley 39, Green 22).

Milwaukee 96, Los Angeles 94 (Mo. Johnson 32, Moncrief 20; Wilkes 18, Abdul-Jabbar 16, E. Johnson 16).

College Basketball

Selected Scores Tuesday

EAST

American U. 55, George Washington 47
Boston Coll. 44, Rhode Island 44
Boston U. 82, Northeastern 64
Canisius 82, Cornell 63
Colgate 25, Princeton 24
Connecticut 63, Yale 57
Fordham 73, Manhattan 56
Middlebury 83, Williams 70
Pittsburgh 80, Morgan State 67
Trinity (Conn.) 76, Wesleyan 62

SOUTH

North Carolina State 49, Georgia Tech 48

SOUTHWEST

Arkansas 64, Texas A&M 63
Baylor 69, Texas 59
Texas Christian 85, Houston 82

FAR WEST

Nevada-Reno 73, Idaho State 71

NHL Standings

WALES CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
NY Islanders	28	13	6	206	154	62
Philadelphia	28	17	3	197	179	59
NY Rangers	21	20	7	172	188	49
Pittsburgh	20	21	8	186	201	48
Washington	12	28	8	173	201	32
Adams Division						
Buffalo	29	11	9	199	145	67
Boston	28	14	7	202	169	63
Montreal	25	11	12	222	141	62
Quebec	25	20	6	227	207	56
Hartford	12	24	11	159	207	35

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Norris Division

	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
Minnesota	20	14	15	207	167	55
St.Louis	23	22	4	192	200	50
Winnipeg	18	21	11	191	217	47
Chicago	17	23	9	216	227	43
Toronto	15	23	12	205	228	42
Detroit	14	26	10	168	207	38
Smythe Division						
Edmonton	31	12	9	284	208	71
Calgary	18	21	12	202	224	48
Vancouver	15	24	11	172	185	41
Los Angeles	13	26	10	193	234	36
Colorado	11	32	8	147	231	30

Tuesday's Results

Montreal 8, Quebec 3 (Mondou (22), Houle 2 (4), Napier (22), Acton (25), Tremblay (21), Wickenheiser (9), Shutt (19); Cloutier (20), Tardif (34), Goulet (27)).

Winnipeg 3, Detroit 3 (DeBlois (15), Hawerchuk (28), McLean (19); Ogrodnick (20), Osborne (13), Schoenfeld (4)).

Colorado 7, Philadelphia 4 (Lever 3 (21), Tambellini 2 (20), MacMillan (17), Maxwell (3); Hill (2), Allison (6), Leach (22), Barber (30))).

New York Islanders 9, Pittsburgh 2 (D. Sutter 2 (12), Tonelli (21), Trottier 2 (25), Nystrom 2 (11), Gillies (21), McEwen (5); Boutette (16), Bullard (17)).

Edmonton 6, St. Louis 4 (Roulston (6), Kurri 2 (21), Anderson (22), Unger (7), Gretzky (62); Mullen (8), Turnbull (20), Crombeen (11), Dunlop (13)).

Transactions

BASEBALL

American League

BALTIMORE ORIOLES—Announced that Lenn Sakata, infielder; Allan Ramirez and George Davis, pitchers; John Stefano, catcher; and Vic Rodriquez, infielder, had agreed to terms on one-year contracts.

BOSTON RED SOX—Announced that Mark Clear and Chuck Rainey, pitchers, and Gary Allenson, catcher, had agreed to terms.

CALIFORNIA ANGELS—Signed Reggie Jackson, outfielder, to a four-year contract.

CHICAGO WHITE SOX—Signed Tom Paciorek, outfielder, to a three-year contract. Signed Steve Kemp, outfielder, to a one-year contract.

CLEVELAND INDIANS—Signed Ray Searage, Bud Anderson and John Bohnet, pitchers; Jack Perconte, Karl Pagel and George Cacchetti, infielders; and Ed Saavedra, outfielder. Assigned Angelo LoGrande, first baseman, to Charleston of the International League.

MILWAUKEE BREWERS—Announced that Randy Lerch and Jamie Easterly, pitchers, agreed to multiyear contracts. Signed Kevin Bass, outfielder, and Mike Madden and Tony Torres, pitchers.

MINNESOTA TWINS—Sold the contract of John Verhoeven, pitcher, to Pawtucket of the International League.

TEXAS RANGERS—Announced that Rick Honeycutt, John Henry Johnson, Steve Comer and Danny Darwin, pitchers, and Mark Wagner, shortstop, had agreed to terms.

TORONTO BLUE JAYS—Announced that Joey McLaughlin, pitcher, had agreed to a terms on a multiyear contract; and that Ted Cox, Garth Iorg, Fred Manrique and Paul Hodgson, infielders; Jackson Todd, pitcher; and Anthony Johnson and Al Woods, outfielder, had agreed to one-year contracts.

National League

CINCINNATI REDS—Signed Paul Moskau and Mike LaCoss, pitchers, to one-year contracts. Signed Cesar Cedeno, outfielder, to a four-year contract. Signed Ron Oester, second baseman, Sam Mejias and Ron Little, outfielders; Brian Ryder, Brad Lesley, Mike Bowless, pitchers; Dave Van Gorder, catcher; and Nick Esasky, Tom Lawless and Tom Foley, infielders. Announced that Joe Nolan, catcher, had agreed to terms on a one-year contract.

NEW YORK METS—Announced that Alex Trevino, catcher, had agreed to terms on a three-year contract; and that Mike Scott, Scott Holman and Rick Ownbey, pitchers; Marvell Wynne, outfielder; and Jose Oquendo, shortstop, had agreed to one-year contracts.

ST. LOUIS CARDINALS—Retained Gaylen Pitts to manage Arkansas of the Texas League.

BASKETBALL

National Basketball Association

PORTLAND TRAIL BLAZERS—Announced the retirement of Kermit Washington, forward. Activated Kevin Kunnert, center.

FOOTBALL

National Football League

ATLANTA FALCONS—Named Eddie LeBaron executive vice president and Tom Braatz general manager.

DENVER BRONCOS—Announced the resignation of George McFadden, director of public relations. Named Charlie Lee director of public relations. Named Nick Nicolau offensive backfield coach.

ICE HOCKEY

National Hockey League

PITTSBURGH PENGUINS—Added Rod Schutt, left wing, and Dave Hannan, center, to the roster.

SOCCER

North American Soccer League

MONTREAL MANIC—Released John Connor, forward.

COLLEGE

PITTSBURGH—Named Charlie Bailey and Connie Thompson assistant football coaches.

TEXAS TECH—Announced the resignation of Keith Samples, assistant athletic director.

Breaking Up Is Hard to Do

The Associated Press

Reggie Jackson and his new boss, Gene Autry, were all smiles after Jackson signed a four-year contract with the California Angels for $700,000 a year. Attendance incentives could increase the figure to nearly $1 million.

By George Vecsey

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — It began as a love affair, and it ended the way love affairs often do, with the biggest truths known but unspoken.

Openly and adoringly, Reggie Jackson once carved his initials in the apple tree. Reggie loves the Yankees. Five years later, George Steinbrenner no longer wanted Reggie Jackson around — probably not even as a designated hitter. If he had, Steinbrenner would have been able to keep him.

With as much dignity as possible under the circumstances, Reggie Jackson found a new home, new promises, and a four-year contract with the California Angels. Paul Simon says there are 50 ways to leave your lover, but Reggie found the 51st: free agency.

No matter what Jackson said Tuesday at Anaheim Stadium, he would never have been in Orange County if George Steinbrenner had wanted him. But Steinbrenner's eyes had long ago grown cold and distant, hoping Jackson would pack his bags without making a scene and not even stay in the same neighborhood, the Yankees' own division.

At the end, there was a seven-paragraph publicity release, with Steinbrenner praising the way Jackson and his agent had conducted negotiations, and citing Jackson's good qualities for the Hall of Fame. It was like Rhett Butler telling Scarlett he would write her a letter of recommendation if she ever wanted an office job in Atlanta.

Life After Oakland

It had started so passionately. Jackson was young when the Oakland A's won five straight division championships, but he knew there must be something more to life than the braying of Charles O. Finley's pet mule. Reggie made his break, to Baltimore, but his heart was set on New York.

Riding through New York City in the Orioles' bus one day in 1976, Jackson entertained his temporary teammates by speculating which penthouse would one day be his: Should he live on Riverside Drive or Central Park West or Fifth Avenue?

Reggie let himself be romanced by other clubs in the fall of 1976, a whirlwind courtship while his agent, Gary Walker, who does not believe in airplanes, followed Reggie around in a motor home, to make sure the club owners' intentions were honest.

It was all over the day George Steinbrenner strolled Reggie around the East Side. Memory is a little blurred by now, but the impression is that there were violinists on street corners, waiters pouring champagne as George and Reggie waited for the lights to change. There may even have been a Yankee general manager ringing the bells in the tower of St. Patrick's, which is what general managers do when they work for George.

Steinbrenner held nothing back as he wooed Reggie in public. That's the way love affairs go at the beginning.

For five years the couple had a love affair, right out in the open. There is no need to catalog all the spats and the reconciliations. Sometimes Jackson came to regret ever coming to New York, came to feel the city and the team were against him. Sometimes he owned New York.

For five years Reggie Jackson was as charismatic and heroic as any Yankee has ever been, but that was hardly enough for a man with a high Intelligence Quotient and an even higher Ego Quotient. He had to be in the middle of everything.

Picture Reggie in a World Series game, hitting a sacrifice fly to deep center field. He passes first base and watches the outfielder catch the ball. He stands motionless, inspects the futile throw to the infield, follows his teammate's progress to home plate and the dugout.

Then Reggie turns and waits until the "1" flickers on the Yankee line in the scoreboard. Satisfied that everybody else in the ballpark has done the job, Reggie is now content. He claps his hands once, and consents to jog back to the dugout, allowing the game to continue. He is having a love affair with baseball and the Yankees and, like many lovers, with himself.

The affair could have survived all the little indiscretions like the annual lateness to spring training. George and Reggie savored those scenes, like couples who enjoy throwing dishes around the love nest, because it is so much fun to make up.

The affair could not survive Reggie turning 35. It wasn't his temperament and it wasn't his salary, it was the wrinkles and the gray hairs in his batting average.

Last spring Jackson struggled to raise his batting average to .200. He lost his supreme confidence; his muscles were still in the right places, but for the first time in his career he felt mortal. It showed in his eyes.

When the baseball players went on strike in June, Reggie was the Yankee representative who informed the other players: "Go home, the season's over." Of all the Yankees, Jackson seemed the most relieved at a break in the schedule. He made jokes about needing a midsummer vacation, but he wasn't smiling.

The Final Chapter

When the strike ended, Steinbrenner sent Reggie to the doctor to see if Jackson needed glasses or Geritol or plastic surgery or a shrink. Kind words might have sufficed, but the owner had already turned cold. More than ever, Jackson began referring to the owner in obscene and furious tones. Hell hath no fury like a superstar scorned.

The rage produced better baseball from Reggie Jackson, including one marvelous clutch home run in the final game of the Eastern Division playoffs — a "one more time" for Reggie to stand in the batter's box and lovingly inspect the beauty of a long one, deep to right.

When the season ended, Jackson cleaned out his locker, but that was just a call for attention. All he wanted was a word that he was still Reggie Jackson, that he was still Mr. October, that the violinists and the champagne and the bells of St. Patrick's would always be there for him. But Steinbrenner has been working late at the office this winter, bringing in new people named Griffey and Collins.

Reggie and George never threw dishes at each other this January. One day it was all over. On Tuesday, Reggie Jackson moved across the country, to California, to start over again, the way people do when love dies. He was hardly out of the house when George started redecorating.

McEnroe Wins Appeal of Fine at Wimbledon

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — John McEnroe has won his appeal of the $5,000 fine imposed on him for misbehavior last year at Wimbledon.

A three-man arbitration council voted 2-1 on Tuesday in favor of sustaining the major-offense charge against McEnroe and the $5,000 fine. Under the 1981 code of conduct, however, a unanimous decision was necessary to sustain a charge.

McEnroe, who won last summer's tournament, had named one member of the panel — Harry Hopman, a former Australian Davis Cup captain — and it was Hopman who cast the vote for dismissal. The other members, named by the Men's International Professional Tennis Council, were Larry Krieger, a New York attorney, and Robert J. Kelleher, a U.S. District Court judge from California.

McEnroe, who was in Philadelphia getting ready for the U.S. Pro Indoor Championships, said his father, a New York attorney, was preparing a statement on the ruling. "If it's about Wimbledon, I have no comment," the tennis star told reporters. "My father is handling it and he'll have a statement. Anything I say wouldn't make headlines, anyway."

The British press reacted angrily Wednesday to the dismissal. "Just a mockery as McEnroe gets away with it," said a headline in the Daily Telegraph. The article said Hopman had given "the carte blanche to thuggery on the lawn tennis courts of the world."

The rule on appeals has been changed in the 1982 code of conduct, and hereafter only a majority vote is necessary to uphold a fine.

Connors, Gerulaitis Win

PHILADELPHIA (UPI) — Jimmy Connors and Vitas Gerulaitis won their first-round matches in straight sets Tuesday and Roscoe Tanner was extended to three sets before advancing in the U.S. Pro Indoor Championships on the Grand Prix tennis circuit.

Connors, seeded second, beat Thierry Tulasne, 7-5, 6-2, after a key service break in 11th game of the opening set. Gerulaitis, seeded third, defeated Sammy Giammalva 6-3, 6-1, and Tanner, the No. 4 seed and defending champion, beat Dick Stockton 6-2, 4-6, 7-5.

John McEnroe, the top seed, began play on Wednesday.

Lendl Advances in Florida

DELRAY BEACH, Fla. (AP) — Ivan Lendl, making his first start since winning the Grand Prix Masters tennis title two weeks ago, defeated Mel Purcell, 7-5, 7-6, Tuesday in the Gold Coast Classic of the World Championship Tennis tour.

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(Continued from Back Page)

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Art Buchwald

Say Hi for Just $3.95

WASHINGTON — No one knows what is going to happen when AT&T breaks up, according to the recent settlement made with the government.

"Ma Bell" will be permitted to keep its long-distance service and its laboratories, and to go into all sorts of new electronic communications. But it has agreed to sell off the local telephone companies it owned, which service communities.

Buchwald

According to the people who should know, this could increase the cost of local telephone calls tremendously because AT&T subsidized this service, while it profited from long-distance.

This means a whole new advertising campaign for local telephone companies, to encourage people to use the phone.

The TV commercials might go something like this:

Camera showing taxi driver. Voiceover.

"Do you realize that you can now call your local delicatessen after 11 o'clock at night for only $3.95?"

Taxi driver, "You got to be kidding. Only $3.95?"

"That's right. For $3.95 you can call anywhere in the city after 11 o'clock, and all day Sund~y."

•

Shot of woman in supermarket. "When was the last time you spoke to your child when she was sleeping over at a friend's house?"

"I never call her because it's too expensive."

"What would you say if I told you that if you dial direct you could talk to her for three minutes for $2.75 after midnight?"

"I'd say you were pulling my leg."

"I'm not pulling your leg. The B&S Telephone Co. will now let you call anyone within a 10-mile radius after midnight for $2.75 for three minutes, and only $1.20 for every added minute. Surely there is someone in your town who would love to hear from you."

•

Shot of conference room in office. Stocky banker-type man walks in and says to people sitting around the table:

"Where's Slocum?"

"He went over to see Ronstetter on K Street about the merger deal."

"K Street, that's three blocks away."

Slocum walks in and everyone looks at him sternly.

Banker-type says, "Slocum, haven't you heard of a local telephone call? For just $6.95 you could have spoken to Ronstetter on the phone."

"Gosh, sir, I never thought of it."

Banker smiles. "That's why you're not going anywhere in the firm. A local telephone call is the only way to do business. Isn't that right, gang?"

Everyone at the table all together. "RIGHT, CHIEF!"

•

Shot of grandmotherly type talking into the phone. Grandfatherly type comes into room. "Who are you talking to, mother?"

"Hilda, next door. She seemed so happy to hear my voice."

Voiceover: "You don't need a good reason to call someone locally any more. Just pick up the phone and surprise them. You'd be amazed at how little it costs compared to hiring a Cadillac limousine. Make someone in your neighborhood happy today by saying, 'Hello.'"

•

Shot of attractive mother in kitchen baking pies. Phone rings and mother answers. Operator's voice can be heard, "We have a collect call from the Giant Food Market for anyone, from Connie Marks."

Mother says, "I'll take it. Connie, is there anything wrong?"

"Mom, they're out of heavy sweet cream. Do you want me to buy light cream instead?"

"I'll make do. But it was very smart of you to call collect. By the way, don't forget the cottage cheese."

"Sure, mom. It's on my list."

Voiceover: "When you have a problem and you don't have the money to make a local call, B&S has the answer. Call collect, or charge it to your home or business number. Local calls are cheaper than you think."

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The Book at Pooh Corner

Reading to Children, From A.A. Milne to Arthur Schlesinger

By Glenn Collins
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Even as the celebrations marking the 100th anniversary of the birth of A.A. Milne proceed, parents in 60 countries are reading to their children in 25 languages from among the more than 30 million published copies of "Winnie-the-Pooh" about the adventures of Pooh, Piglet, Eeyore, Tigger, Kanga and Roo.

They are continuing the tradition that gave birth to Pooh in the first place. "Uncle Remus was read aloud to us by Papa, a chapter a night." Milne wrote in his 1939 autobiography, "It's Too Late Now." "When, 40 years later, I wrote a book called 'Winnie-the-Pooh' I remembered all that Uncle Remus and Reynard the Fox and the animal stories in Aunt Judy's Magazine had meant to us. I had the happy feeling that here was a magic which children, from generation to generation, had been unable to resist."

One of the memories cherished by Alan Alexander Milne (1882-1956) was that of his father reading aloud. The tradition was passed to Milne's son, Christopher, who was the model for Christopher Robin and who, in turn, read to his daughter.

"I was read to until I was 14 or 15, and I believe that reading aloud to children is essential," Christopher Milne, 61, said by telephone from his home in Dartmouth, England, where he is a bookshop proprietor. "It was almost a tradition in our house to have our daily chapter of Wodehouse. In fact, my mother read Wodehouse to myself and my father, and we also had Lewis Carroll and lots and lots of Lear."

Although Christopher Milne has spent many years trying to free himself from the imprisoning effects of his fictional persona, he does not question the enjoyment that Christopher Robin and his friends have given others.

Parents' Delight

"I think the delight that parents have taken in reading the Pooh books to their children accounts for their great popularity," he said. "It only takes 20 minutes or so a day to read to a child. Yet it leaves a lovely warm feeling that lasts you all your life. It's almost greater than any other pleasure a parent and child can share."

His views are born out by researchers from a variety of disciplines.

"Reading to children can enhance their language development, can expand their vocabularies and give them a more advanced understanding of grammatical forms," said Jeanne S. Chall, professor of education at the Harvard University Graduate School of Education and director of the institution's reading laboratory.

Chall said there had been a convergence in the findings of reading researchers, developmental psychologists, linguists and language anthropologists about the value of reading aloud. "Naturally, it's been a long historical tradition too," she said. "There is the ancient practice of reading the Bible aloud as well as the advice in the Talmud that fathers should seat their children on their laps at the age of 6 months and begin reading to them."

From the 1920s through the '50s parents were told by many educators that they should not teach their children reading at home. "But more and more we're realizing how important it is for parents to impart basic skills," said Nancy Larrick, a reading specialist and a founder of the International Reading Association, a scholarly group. "Kindergarten teachers can always tell kids who have been read to."

Challenge of TV

Larrick said reading at home had been challenged in recent years by television. "There are many more one-parent homes and working couples, and frequently children turn on the TV because nobody's there." She also noted that working parents may feel too tired to read to their children.

Chall said it was important not to stigmatize parents who do not read to their children. "Kids who are not read to at home can still become good readers," she said. "That's why a good school or a library is so important."

Librarians, who have long believed in the value of reading to older children in the traditional story hour, are trying to encourage reading to children at earlier ages.

"I think the trend toward working with preschoolers derives from the recent focus on early childhood development, which has stirred librarians' interest in this area," said Betsy Hearne of Booklist, the book-review magazine of the American Library Association in Chicago.

"The publishers have finally caught on, and there are more books that can be read to babies now than ever before," she said. "But buying enough of them is just too expensive for most parents, and so the public librarian's job has been to present the enormous range of books available to children."

Camera Press
A.A. Milne: "Happy feeling."

Reading to children is the theme of the 1982 educational program of the Children's Book Council, a nonprofit association of publishers of children's books that sponsors National Children's Book Week and encourages the enjoyment of children's books.

Advice on reading to children is not the exclusive province of the experts; parents have strong opinions too.

"I believe that any boredom a parent may feel in reading to children is strongly communicated to them," said the historian Arthur Schlesinger Jr. "That's why I think that the books being read should always be of interest to parents as well as to children."

Schlesinger has carried on a family tradition by reading to his children; he was reading a swashbuckling volume called "Pirates in History" to his 9-year-old son, Robert, the night before he was interviewed. "If children are read to, they learn to regard books as part of the landscape," he said.

He has continued another tradition: His mother was not only a spirited reader-aloud but also "an astute skipper," he said, "and I'm a skipper too."

"It's certainly allowable to skip some detail, but you can't do it without being a fast reader," he advised. "You try to glance ahead and conceal the fact that you're skipping. Of course, I've been caught many times."

Sara Krulwich, The New York Times
Arthur Schlesinger Jr. reading to his son Robert, 9.

PEOPLE: Supporting Ex-Presidents To Cost U.S. $25 Million

With a newly adorned office, **Jimmy Carter** is relishing the luxuries of being a former president — a position with no formal powers, but likely to cost U.S. taxpayers about $25 million this year. In 1982, the government can be expected to pay more for former presidents — Carter, **Richard M. Nixon** and **Gerald R. Ford**, and their families and presidential widows, for pensions, Secret Service protection and other expenses, and operating money for presidential libraries and museums — than to run the White House. It all started in 1959, when $55,129 was paid to **Harry Truman** after Congress — pitying his meager financial state — passed the Former Presidents Act to help him out. Democratic Sen. **Lawton Chiles** of Florida, who is campaigning to restrict the expenditures, said taxpayer support for Truman's successors and their families has been "growing like Topsy." Many of the expenses are absurd and wasteful, he contends. He cited: Secret Service agents who are "going bonkers" watching the residence of 97-year-old **Bess Truman** (he suggested that the highlight of their day is the arrival of the mailman); the dispatching of a team of 10 or 12 Secret Service agents to accompany **Lady Bird Johnson** on a chartered Mediterranean cruise, although the agency feels there is no threat to the former first lady; Ford's decision to set up not only a library at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, but a separate museum in his hometown of Grand Rapids, Mich., 130 miles away: Government costs for the two institutions will exceed $1.5 million this year. Ford, who had little money when he took office, has become the most financially successful former president in history. He earned an estimated $750,000 last year from his service on seven corporate boards, his investments and more than 20 speaking honorariums averaging $10,000.

* * *

Franklin Delano Roosevelt Jr. has declined **President Reagan**'s invitation to a luncheon today in honor of the 100th anniversary of the birth of his father. A spokesman for FDR's youngest son said he would be tied up with centennial activities at the Roosevelt birthplace at Hyde Park, N.Y., and elsewhere. Brothers **Elliott** and **James** "are taking care of the ceremonies in Washington," said **Albert Monti**, an assistant to the younger Roosevelt. Deputy White House press secretary **Larry M. Speakes** said, "We regret it." Roosevelt was in New York City for a ceremony honoring his father hosted by **Mayor Edward I. Koch**. He was quoted in The Washington Post as saying he was "surprised that the president did not appoint a centennial commission, yet suddenly he invites the entire family to the White House."

* * *

British novelist **Doris Lessing**, 62, is this year's winner of the 25,000-mark ($10,730) Shakespeare prize awarded by the FVS foundation of Hamburg. Lessing, who lives in London, will be given the prize at a ceremony in Hamburg City Hall on June 10. The FVS foundation, which took its initials from the liberal Prussian statesman **Friedrich Karl von Stein**, awards the prize to English-speakers for nurturing Europe's cultural heritage. . . . A physician who shared the 1980 Nobel Prize in medicine has given his share of the prize money, $72,000, to the Sidney Farber Research Institute, of which he is president. **Dr. Baruj Benacerraf**, who won the prize for his studies in the human immune system, has been chief executive of the institute, at Harvard Medical School, since July, 1980. He is also chairman of the pathology department at Harvard. . . . U.S. physicist **Kelvin Quate** was given a $55,500 prize by the Rank Prize Funds for his work in optical electronics. Quate, a professor of applied physics and electical engineering at Stanford University in California, was honored for his work on the scanning acoustic microscope, which uses sound rather than light to form images. The Rank Prize Funds — a charitable trust formed in honor of **Lord Rank**, founder of The Rank Organization media group — also honored two British scientists. **Hamish Munro**, a Scottish-born professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Tufts University and a researcher with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, was given $37,000 for his work in nutrition for the elderly. **Charles Elliott** of the Royal Radar Establishment in Malvern, England, received $18,500 for the development of an infrared scanning device that allows doctors to examine hot spots associated with disease. . . . Conductor-pianist **Philippe Entremont** was presented with the International Order of Merit by New Orleans Mayor Ernest **Morial** after Entremont returned from his first national tour with the New Orleans Philharmonic.

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